Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CXXXII—No. 24. NEWPORT, R. I., NOVEMBER 23, 1889. WHOLE NUMBER 6,836.

The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

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182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

A Pastor's Welcome.

The parish house of Emmanuel church was the scene last Wednesday evening of a very pleasant social gathering of the members of that church, who assembled in large numbers to give the rector, Rev. R. B. Peet, a welcome home, after a nine weeks' tour abroad. The trip, which was taken by Mr. Peet for the benefit of his health, has accomplished the desired end and that gentleman has returned in much better health. The rooms in which the reception was held had been very prettily decorated with fancy bunting, flowers and Chinese lanterns, while directly facing the door were the words "Welcome Home" in large letters. The entertainment consisted of songs, readings, dialogues, and cornet, violin and piano trios, which were heartily enjoyed by all and by none more than by the rector himself. After the musical and literary part of the programme had been concluded, Mr. John M. Taylor, Senior Warden of the church, addressed a few remarks to Mr. Peet, expressing in behalf of the parish, their pleasure at seeing him once more in his accustomed place, and in such improved health. Mr. Peet replied in a few words fitting to the occasion, after which the whole company partook of cake and coffee and a general good time was enjoyed.

To the Memory of Mrs. Mary S. Pitman.

A very interesting memorial service was held in Sons of Temperance hall Thursday evening to the memory of Mrs. Mary S. Pitman. There were present members of Atlantic division, Sons of Temperance, Martha Washington society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Daughters of Rebecca, of all of which organizations the deceased was an honored member. Mr. Ara Hildreth, the Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order presided, and the Grand Worthy Patriarch Rev. Benj. H. Lane of Valley Falls was present and took part in the exercises. Mrs. Sophia Little contributed a beautiful poem for the occasion, Mrs. M. E. Dyer read an appropriate eulogy on the life of Mrs. Pitman, and Miss Nichols of Providence also contributed a very feeling tribute to her memory. Remarks were made by Col. J. W. Horton, Mr. J. T. Delano, Mr. H. B. Wood and others. The exercises were interspersed with music in which all joined. The meeting was a very impressive one and showed in what high esteem the memory of Mrs. Pitman is cherished by a large portion of this community.

A Sudden Illness.

Miss May Titus, the youngest daughter of Mr. A. C. Titus, is lying critically ill at the residence of her parents on Broadway. It seems that on Friday of last week in stepping upon a street car she gave herself a strain in some way, but paid no attention to it till Sunday, when she was taken with sharp pains about the heart. She soon recovered however, and when her father left for his western trip Monday night she seemed in her usual health. Tuesday forenoon she was again taken with the violent pains. Dr. Stanton was called and pronounced the disease congestion of the heart. Since that time she has remained in a very critical condition. Drs. N. G. and Miss Kate Stanton and Dr. Squire are in constant attendance and everything possible is being done for the sufferer. Mr. Titus has been telegraphed for in all directions but up to the hour of going to press they had been unable to reach him. It was hoped that he would receive a dispatch by last night so as to be able to return home at the earliest moment.

Mrs. Capt. H. B. Ryder is quite ill with the intermittent fever at the residence of her son-in-law, Col. Joseph T. Perry, on Howard avenue. She was more comfortable yesterday. Captain Ryder is at Savannah where he has also been ill for some weeks. At last accounts he was recovering.

The improvements on the lodge room in the Odd Fellows' hall will be completed next week. The new decorations and the new carpet will add very materially to the appearance of the room.

KNIGHTLY COURTESIES.

A Beautiful Presentation to Washington Commandery From Their Traters of Boston—A Visit From the Right Eminent Grand Commander.

On the 21st and 22d of last June DeMolay Commandery Knights Templars, of Boston, a body of Masons, made up of some of the leading citizens of the Hub, made a pilgrimage to Newport. While here Washington Commandery under the leadership of Em. Sir William H. Cotton, tendered them the usual courtesies. In return for this favor, on Wednesday evening last, a committee from DeMolay Commandery made their appearance in Newport bringing with them a token of remembrance. The committee consisted of E. Sir W. F. Chester, commander, Sir Charles H. Crane, generalissimo; Sir Zach Holmes, captain general; E. Sir F. T. Dwinell, past commander, and Sirs Frank Gammell, J. W. Hinkley, S. H. Wise, J. L. Southark, John Russell, E. L. Riggs, E. G. Parke, N. Morse, and J. W. Carpenter. They arrived on the six o'clock train, were received by a committee of Washington Commandery and taken in a drag to the Brayton House.

The Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Sir James Swords, of Boston, made this the occasion of an official visit to Washington Commandery, chiefly for the purpose of installing into his office the Deputy Grand Commander, who was unable to be present for that purpose on the day of the annual election in Boston. The Grand Commander was accompanied by his Grand Warder E. Sir Charles E. Pierce, of South Boston.

At 7.30 Washington Commandery turned out in full ranks under the command of Em. Sir Cotton, with Sir John H. Wetherell, Captain General, in charge of the lines, and accompanied by the Newport Band marched to the Brayton House, received the Right Eminent Grand Commander and the other guests, and taking them in carriages marched over a devious route through a sea of red fire and a bombardment of rockets, etc., to Masonic Temple. The carriage containing the Grand officers was drawn by four horses, and driven by the veteran whip Vars. It was flanked on either side by a mounted guard of the Commandery.

Arriving at the Asylum of Washington Commandery, the visiting officers and guests were received in a proper manner. After which Past Eminent Commander Dwinell of DeMolay in an elegant and appropriate address presented to Washington Commandery a beautiful vase as a token of their esteem. This was received by Eminent Sir Cotton in a very becoming manner. This vase is a copy of the celebrated Warwick vase discovered in 1771 at the bottom of Lake Tivoli. It is made of bronze, is some two feet high and about 18 inches across the top. It is beautifully carved and makes an elegant ornament for a lodge room. After the presentation, the Right Eminent Grand Commander took charge and performed the installation service assisted by the Grand Warder. A collation followed, after which for an hour or two a social session was held, with music by the Newport orchestra. Addresses were made by the Grand Commander, by Em Sir Chester, Commander of DeMolay, and others. The evening was passed in a most delightful manner.

Artillery Lectures.

The Artillery Company are making great efforts to increase their building fund to such proportions as to justify their beginning work upon the long needed improvements to their Armory. The roof of the building is in bad condition and must soon be attended to. The company propose to raise the building one story so as to have a hall overhead, a thing that has long been much needed, and put a new roof on the building. To do all this will cost a large amount of money. They wish to begin work in season to have it completed before the time of celebrating their 150th anniversary, which occurs in 1891. To aid in raising this money they have arranged for a course of illustrated lectures by Mr. C. D. Mueller, a gentleman who has traveled much both in this country and abroad. The subjects of these lectures and the dates are given in another column. They will be illustrated by stereopticon views which will be very fine indeed, as Mr. Mueller has the best lantern for that business that is owned in the State. The lectures are pronounced by those who have heard them, to be exceedingly interesting. They ought to be liberally patronized.

A Fireman Benefited.

At a meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association, held on Monday evening, Nov. 18, two weeks' benefit and an extension of time was granted Mr. Elmer E. Leonard, Engineer of Steam Fire Engine Co., No. 5, he having contracted a cold while on duty on the night of Nov. 5 at the fire at Bailey's Beach. This is the first benefit paid this year.

The State Auditor has called for the report of the condition of the state banks and savings banks up to the 19th day of this month.

A Dangerous Salute.

The Captain of the schooner James C. Kelsey which has been lying at Bowen's wharf for the past few days will not fire any more salutes with the cannon he lately had on hand. In fact he was so scared on Wednesday he says that when he fires any more salutes of any kind he is going behind the breastworks at Fort Adams or some other fort and have the gun several miles away on the other side. On the day in question being exceedingly desirous to make a noise and let the people know that he was around he loaded an old rusty cannon which he had secured last summer from a wreck, with a pound of powder, and rammed home after it a wet wad. Then, with two others of the crew, he stood about 10 feet off and pulled a lanyard. The charge was too much for the piece, and the whole piece as far up as the trunnion was thrown from the schooner in fragments, while the carriage was demolished, and likewise scattered, and the decks scarred. Neither of the men received as much as a scratch, although one piece of iron went entirely through two sacks of coal in front of one of the men. The fragments of the piece flew in all directions. The butt end struck Mr. Lawton Coggeshall's building on Commercial wharf, 500 feet off, where it went through a roof and two floors. Another piece landed on the steamer Conanicut, in the centre of a small hand cart, around which were playing a number of school children, while three other pieces fell in Swinburne, Peckham & Co.'s lumber yard, all narrowly escaping groups of men there at work. It seems almost a miracle that somebody was not killed.

The Literary Society.

The Literary Society of the United Congregational church will resume its meetings for the season of 89-90 on Friday evening Dec. 8th at the parlors of Mrs. C. Adelaide Snow, No. 8 Pelham street. These parlors have been engaged for the season, and it is believed that it will be a decided advantage to the society to hold all the meetings at the same place during the winter. The fear of intruding upon the hospitality of a private family need no longer be an objection to attendance, as the rooms have been rented for two evenings in the month by the Executive Committee, and the expenses will be paid out of the funds of the society. It is hoped that all attendants and members will be present at the first meeting.

Loss of a Pilot Boat.

Pilot boat Pet, No. 9, which went ashore on Conanicut Wednesday, has gone to pieces and been abandoned by her captain and pilots as a total wreck. The boat had proceeded nearly to Beavertail and was hugging the shore when the wind died out and left the Pet to the mercy of the heavy seas. Both anchors were let go, but failed to hold, and the sea washing over the boat drove her on to the rocks, with her stern submerged.

At a meeting of the soldiers and sailors' monument committee held a week ago, a sub-committee was appointed consisting of Comrades John H. Stacy, Andrew K. McMahon, Edwin H. Tilley, Wm. H. Lawton and Augustus French, to report ways and means for raising funds to complete the monument with. This committee have had several meetings and have agreed to report two schemes to the whole committee. One scheme contemplates holding a grand fair the latter part of January, which shall be the largest and finest fair ever held in Newport, with plenty of prizes, etc., to satisfy everybody. The other contemplates the revival of the beautiful Cantata of Esther to be given by home talent for a series of nights, or in lieu of that the giving of series of musical entertainments of some kind. It is hoped by these means to be able to raise the remaining $3,000 now needed to complete the payment of the fine monument which Mr. Noble has designed for them. The committee ought to receive the support of every citizen in the community in their laudable endeavors.

It is proposed by the State Board of Agriculture to have several lectures by able men delivered on this island during the coming winter. In fact the board propose to cover the entire State with these lectures, which ought to be of practical benefit to the farming portion of the State.

The steamer Providence which has been thoroughly repaired since her accident in colliding with a schooner, has taken her place on the line, and the Pilgrim is hauled off. It will be now put in the best of order at once and then take the place of the Puritan.

The new fence on the Warner street front of the Island Cemetery, which was fully described in the MERCURY some weeks since, is now completed, and adds much to the fine appearance of this part of the cemetery.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin has been in Woonsocket several days during this week employed in the business of looking into the valuation of that part of the state.

A TRIP OVER THE ALLEGHANIES.

Western Maryland—Oakland, Deer Park and Mountain Lake, on the Summit of the Mountains—Cumberland, Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry—Scenes of Shiftlessness by the Way.

It was a glorious October morning that found us in Oakland at the summit of the Alleghany Mountains. We had come up the evening before over the Baltimore and Ohio road for the express purpose of viewing the picturesque scenery along the route. We found this a place much patronized as a summer resort. There are several good hotels, and many attractive looking cottages. The air must be pure and exhilerating, while forest and stream offer attractions to the hunter after game or other amusements.

"Oh! what a glory doth this world put on," flashed through our mind as we gazed upon the noble panorama extending all about us. The nipping frost, biting as rather viciously it must be confessed, had stung into blooming colors the varied foliage of the forest trees clothing the mountain sides, rounding one over the other as far as eye could see, a brilliant and imposing spectacle.

We seated ourselves on the side of the car giving the best opportunity for "views," and settled down to solid enjoyment.

Our first stopping place was Mountain Lake Park, a city of summer cottages, receiving its name from a mountain lake nestling on the mountain side. This appeared to be from all descriptions another Chautauqua with its summer schools, and the facilities offered for prosecuting different branches of art studies. Yet here too may be found the very paradise of idlers, as from the easy chair or hammock one may enjoy without exertion the changeful moods of Mother Nature always so attractively exhibited in mountain regions. The place is instinct with enjoyment. Only a few miles removed and with only slightly different surroundings is Deer Park, where the President with his family, spent the summer. Their cottage by no means imposing, is very attractive and home-like, set in spacious grounds, and commanding a beautiful prospect. From here onward the descent is more rapid, and picture after picture chases each other around the frequent curves.

From the edge of a deep ravine we looked down upon the rocky defile of the Potomac, here a narrow river, and through its long vista caught the lovely shades of its wooded sides. Occasionally a tributary ravine would open alluring ways into deeper recesses of the mountains. What keener delights has nature to offer her devotees than these leafy paths to unknown wilds!

As we approached Cumberland we tried to realize some of the stirring events transpiring here in "war-times." All of the region from here on to Harper's Ferry is rich in historical associations. Here were the rails torn from the track by the rebel cavalry, to prevent reinforcements from the West to interfere with Early's wild raid up the Cumberland Valley, in a vain attempt to reach Washington. Back and forth over this debatable ground, marched and countermarched the pursuers and the pursued, causing untold misery and suffering to those unfortunates residing in the pathway of these contending armies. Martinsburg was for a while held as an outlying post of Harper's Ferry, and suffered much from the vicissitudes of war. It is now a prosperous town, yet many a scar remains to tell of its hard usage, twenty-five years ago.

Harper's Ferry impressed us as a town of magnificent possibilities. For it Nature has done everything, art nothing. Apparently the town is as the war left it, more than a quarter of a century ago, ruins, ruins everywhere. One of the first objects to attract our especial attention from the car window, as we approached the station, was the sign, "John Brown's Fort" in large white letters on the engine house which formed his citadel. This was a part of the United States Arsenal, whose extensive ruins lie along the river front. The story of John Brown's raid, capture and execution, is familiar to everyone, but it was almost like seeing it enacted over again, to gaze upon the scenes of these stirring events. If we felt thus, how must it have affected his grand-daughter, who came here last summer, for the first time to look upon the scenes in which she must have such a personal interest? She was driven over to the old farm-house, six miles distant, where, under an assumed name and calling, he prepared for his raid. She visited Charlestown, where sick and wounded he was imprisoned, after his capture, and where he was executed. She stood within the ruined walls of the old arsenal where, with a mere handful of men, he attempted to coerce the whole South. We wondered what her thoughts could have been. If she shared in the sentiment which became the ruling passion for which the old hero sacrificed his life; or otherwise, if recognizing his beauty of character, his gentleness combined with austere piety, his self-abnegation, she did not condone his unbalanced zeal and fanaticism, and feel that his death was not in vain.

With good hotels—and they tell us there are such in summer—Harper's Ferry would become of the most delightful places for a headquarters from which to make excursions to other places of interest, which of course, in this historical neighborhood are legion; and in the town itself is sufficient to keep one interested for almost an unlimited time. Few towns in the South, suffered more from the war than this, and it still remains much as the war left it. Unsightly and dangerous walls sway in the breeze, as though blindly reaching out for sister walls ruthlessly cut down so long ago by besieging shells. Houses battered and bruised, lacking portions more or less important to make them whole, still endeavor to execute the mission for which they were created, namely to *shelter* families. This is Nature's work. Nature has erected lofty walls rugged and rocky, crowned with forest trees, through which the impetuous waters have forced their passage, which Thomas Jefferson pronounced to be "one of the most stupendous scenes in nature, and well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness." From the summit of these bold bluffs unroll panoramas of exceeding beauty. That these are beginning to be appreciated is evinced by the appearance of a colony of "summer residents" on Bolivar Heights, where is started quite an enterprise which undoubtedly will result in good to the town.

Perched at the crest of the hill above the village, in large "grounds" and commanding a magnificent view of field, forest and stream, stand commodious brick buildings whose general air of thrift and prosperity is in striking contrast to their surroundings. This is Storer College, one of our most noted schools for colored youth. This property was formerly owned by the government, the three houses being the residences of the Commander of the Arsenal, and his subordinate officers, occupying the most aristocratic portion of the town. After the war this was given to the Freewill Baptist denomination for a school for colored people. Our debut—who by the by we pronounced to be a typical "fire-eating" Southerner, but who proved to be a Northerner born in central New York, stranded here by the war, and sodden with imbibed principles—pointed to the prosperous looking college buildings, and then to the dingy, uninviting "knowledge-box" near by, with the startling remark that he thought it would look a little better if they would do less for the "nigger" and a little more for the whites, following up his remark by a long harangue upon the fate that had made them so poor, no schools, no roads, no money! "Why," said he, "there was a parcel of ministers up here last week that raised $500 in five minutes, it don't do 'em any good."

We drove down the steep, gullied road to the foot of Bolivar, and found ourselves in the Shenandoah River. An accident? By no means, only a lack of "Yankee" thrift to repair a road washed out by the freshet of six months before.

A Chronology of Some Memorable Occurrences.

Presented by James C. Snow.

The Sixth Age of the World.

(Continued.)

3832. Menelaus, (brother to Simon the traitor) being employed by Jason to carry the money to the king, promises 300 talents of silver, above what Jason had sent, and getteth the priesthood to himself.

3833. Numantia was made desolate by Scipio Africanus. He began the siege with 60,000 men.

3834. Menelaus not paying the money he had promised the king on his admission to the priesthood, is summoned to appear before Antiochus; he substitutes Lysimachus, his brother, in his place.

Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, destroys 40,000 of the inhabitants and sells as many more.

3836. Persons having made war upon the Romans, is overcome, and led in triumph to Rome, with him the kingdom of the Macedonians ends, which had stood from Ceraunus's days, 626 years.

3837. King Antiochus, by a public edict, commands all nations that are subject unto him, to observe the same way of divine worship.

Mathias, a priest, with his five sons, slay those that are sent by King Antiochus to compel them to offer abominable sacrifices, and afterwards to betake themselves to the desert: They are followed by many others, a great number of whom are stilled in their caves, because they would not defend themselves on the Sabbath day.

3838. Matthias dies, and Judas Maccabeus takes upon him the management of this affair; he delivers his country, and purgeth it from the abominations which had been committed in it.

3839. Judas Maccabeus defeats a great army which Antiochus sent against the Jews.

3840. Antiochus is seized with a violent pain in his bowels, and such a rottenness in his flesh, that worms breed in it: He confesseth that he is plagued for the wrong done to Jerusalem, and died in the 149th year of the kingdom of the Grecians.

3842. Onias, the son of Onias III., returns into Egypt, Ptolomy Philometer, and Cleopatria, his wife, permit him to build a temple at Heliopolis, in imitation of that at Jerusalem, and they constitute him high priest.

3844. King Demetrius sends Bacchides with 20,000 men against Judas Maccabeus: Judas having but 800 men, engages him and is slain; his brother Jonathan is chosen General in his stead. Jonathan enters an alliance with the Romans; Josephus observes, That this was the first league that ever was known to be between the Romans and the Jews.

Whilst Alcimus commands the wall of the inner court of the temple to be pull down; God strikes him suddenly with a palsy, so that without speaking a word, he dies in great torment.

3846. Jonathan having wearied Bacchides by war, compelleth him to make a league, and draw off his army.

3851. Alexander Balez, the son of King Antiochus Epiphanes, enters with an army into Syria; the garrison of Ptolomais open their gates to him, by reason of their hatred to King Demetrius.

3852. Jonathan puts on the holy vestments. He was the first high priest of the Hasmonean family.

3853. Demetrius and Alexander come to a battle, and Demetrius is slain. Alexander Balez espouseth Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolomy Philometer, King of Egypt.

3856. Demetrius Nicanor enters into Cilicia with an army. Alexander Balez gives the command of Syria to Apollonius, who attacks Jonathan, defeats him, and takes Joppa and Azotus, and burns the temple of Dagon.

3860. Jonathan renews his alliance with the Romans and Lacedemonians, and fortifieth Jerusalem.

3861. Tryphon incites Jonathan to Ptolemais, with a promise to deliver it up to him, but shut the gates, took him prisoner, and put him, and all that were with him to the sword; afterwards murders Antiochus, the young king, and put the crown upon his own head.

3864. Tryphon's vices render him so odious to his soldiers, that they submit themselves to Cleopatra, Demetrius's relict. She marrieth Antiochus Sotor, Demetrius's brother, and causeth him to be crowned.

3865. King Antiochus drives Tryphon out of Syria, besieges him in Dora, from whence he flew to Apamea, where he is taken and slain.

Ptolemus, Simon's son-in-law, invites Simon and his two sons Mattathias and Judas to a castle which he had fortified, called Dochus, and there, whilst he entertains them at a banquet, barbarously murders them.

3897. Cæsar invades Britain.

3915. Cæsar amended the calendar, and fixed the equinox on the 25th of March.

3948. Anna the prophetess becometh a widow, departs not from the temple, but serveth God with fasting and prayer, day and night, for 84 years together, until she sees Christ in the temple.

3951. Jerusalem is this year taken by Pompey, who meddled not with any of the treasure which was in the temple, but makes the Jews tributary to the Romans.

3959. Marcus Crassus, after his impious sacrilege of the holy relics in the temple of Jerusalem, valued at six tons of gold; thirty-five years before the birth of Christ, was vanquished by Mythridate the third, who slew 30,000 of them, took Crassus prisoner and poured down his throat melted gold, bidding him quench his thirst with what he lusted after.

3961. Herod, assisted by Sosius the Roman general, lays siege to Jerusalem, and takes it; the soldiers fill all corners of the city with blood, rapine and cruelty: Antigonus, the prince and high priest, is by Sosius carried away prisoner to Rome, and Herod put in full possession of the kingdom.

3970. The virgin Mary was born.

3973. About this time, Hillel, a Babylonian, descended from David, the son of Uzziel, the famous author of the Chaldee Paraphrase, flourished in Jerusalem.

3976. Cæsar Octavianus, nephew to Julius Cæsar, in his fifth consulship, with the assistance of the senate and people of Rome, assumes the title of emperor, at which time the government among the Romans was changed from a republic into a monarchy. The next year, 3977, he is, by the senate, surnamed Augustus.

3987. Herod, this year begins to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem; 46 years before the first passover of the ministry of Christ, and in nine years and a half, finished it.

3998. The angel Gabriel appeareth to Zachary the priest, as he is offering incense in the temple, telling him, that a son shall be borne unto him, whom he shall call John who also shall be a Nazarite, and a forerunner of the Lord, in the spirit and power of Elias.

3999. The same angel appeareth to the virgin Mary, espoused to Joseph, of the house and lineage of David, to declare unto her,—That she shall conceive by the overshadowing of the Holy Ghost, and bring forth a son, and call his name Jesus.

4000. John the Baptist was born six months before Christ.

(To be continued.)

Sunday Evening Lectures.

Rev. Mr. Emerson opened a course of lectures on Church history and biography last Sunday evening taking for his theme, "Polycarp the martyr of Smyrna." He gave an account of the few, but most interesting facts, known in the life of Polycarp, his pastorate at Smyrna, his acquaintance with the Apostle John, his letter to the "First Church in Europe at Phillipi," and an account of his martyrdom in his own city of Smyrna. The causes of the persecution at this time were traced in outline, and the interesting fact pointed out is, that in his letter to the church at Phillipi, he quotes from Mathew, Luke, John, Peter, and from the Apostle Paul, sentences which are found in these writers to-day and in the precise language in which they now appear, showing that before 150 B. C. these compositions were familiar to the churches.

The subject of the lecture next Sunday evening will be "Nero and the First Persecution."

Some rascal has on one or two occasions put obstructions on the track of the street railway in the lower part of the city. They have always been discovered in season to be removed. In fact with the powerful head light the company carries it is difficult for any one to place obstructions on the track that can do any harm. But the company propose to put a stop to any such attempt and will deal summarily with any one caught in the business. To this end they have offered a reward of $50 for the detection of any one putting anything on the tracks or in any way interfering with the running of the street cars.

The first social of the Craftmen's Club was given Wednesday evening in Masonic Temple. It was well attended and all had a very enjoyable time. The music was by the New Hampshire orchestra, W. H. Allen prompted.

Ex-Gov. Wetmore and family, Prof. Fairman Rogers and family, Samuel Coleman and family, and Fred Sheldon and family, have all closed their summer residences and returned to their city homes.

The "pink Tea" given for the benefit of the new organ fund of the First M. E. church at the residence of Sheriff Easton, this week was a complete success socially and financially.

Rev. W. N. Ackley will preach in the morning and afternoon at the Berkeley chapel, Middletown, to-morrow, Sunday. Holy communion will be celebrated at the morning service.

Mr. S. S. Thompson and family started for their home in Mexico, on Wednesday evening last.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Senator Aldrich was in town Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Burnside Davis of this city is visiting friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. N. G. Stanton will go South this winter, leaving here some time next month.

The school children are looking forward to a whole week of fun next week.

Mr. Geo. H. Norman and family returned to Boston for the winter last week.

Col. F. G. Harris expects to sail for Europe December 6th. He will be absent for two or three months.

Mr. Louis L. Lorillard and family will go abroad early in the new year and remain till summer.

Charles E. Lawton Post gave a pound party at their hall Wednesday evening, which was a very successful affair.

Mr. Theophilus Topham is now located in New Bedford, in charge of one of the dredges at work in the harbor.

It is understood that with the beginning of next month the price of gas is to be reduced very materially. The public can stand it.

Mr. A. O'D. Taylor Jr., will sail about the middle of December for Europe. He will make quite an extended stay abroad.

Notwithstanding the violent storm the complimentary social given by St. Johns Lodge, Tuesday evening, was very largely attended.

Malbone Lodge No. 93, New England Order of Protection is growing very rapidly in this city. It is a good organization and on a firm basis.

Timothy J. Sullivan, a liquor dealer, has been fined $20 for the violation of the screen law. That will not hurt his feelings any, he can make it up in a few hours.

The High school boys go to Taunton today to play a foot ball match with the boys of Bristol Academy. On Thanksgiving day they are to play with the Y. M. C. A. team.

At the meeting of the school board Tuesday evening, it was voted to close the schools all of Thanksgiving week. So the children now will have a vacation till one week from Monday.

Mr. David S. Mayberry, who has spent the summer and fall at his ranch at the Black Hills, South Dakota, has returned to Newport. He reports the country round his land filling up very rapidly with settlers.

It was expected that the schooner Nickerson, now building at East Boston, would be launched on Tuesday next. But owing to the bad weather this week the work has been delayed and the vessel will not be ready for launching for a week or more.

Mrs. John G. Weaver, wife of the proprietor of the Ocean House, died on Tuesday morning after a long and painful illness. Her funeral took place Thursday and was largely attended. She was a most estimable lady and greatly loved and respected by all who knew her.

A number of Miss Kate Hammond's friends surprised her on Thursday evening, it being the anniversary of her birthday. Miss Hammond had forgotten the fact, until reminded by her friends. A very pleasant evening was spent, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. William B. Bateman who has been in Newport for the past two years or more starts this week for his home near Spokane Falls in the new state of Washington. Mr. Bateman has renewed many old acquaintances while here this time and made many warm friends.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to Mr. T. Nelson Dale, of the U. S. Geological Survey, the house No. 37 Sherman street, for Mr. John H. Crosby, Jr. A. O'D Taylor has also sold for Mr. John B. DeBlois, to Mr. John M. Dugan, the new house just erected on Thames street corner of the southern side of Dean avenue.

There are about 1500 property tax payers in this city, about 2200 poll tax payers and probably 900 more who are exempt from paying tax on account of doing military duty and for other reasons. This would make the total number of voters in the city if they are all registered at least 4,000. That is reliable proof that the city is growing rapidly.

The Street Railway Co. are getting ready for winter. They have just imported a snow plow which looks as though it might do the work required of it. In order to protect the trolley wire from dead wires or any other wires falling upon it the company propose to run another wire above the trolley of sufficient strength to ward off anything that may be likely to fall upon it.

Poetry.

Rudolph Von Erlach.

BY H. T. R.

In his hall the hero Rudolph
Sits in peace, his battles done:
O'er him hangs Burgundia's banner
In the fight of Laupen won.

All his vassals in the village
Hold their revel loud and long;
He will rest this eve unbended,
Who would do him scathe or wrong?

Musing there, he sees before him
Vanished days come back again;
All life's effort, failure, triumph,
All the rapture, all the pain.

Feels once more the joy of battle
In his old veins surging free;
Heads the charge and grasps the standard,
Breaks Burgundia's cavalry.—

As at Berne before the Minster,
Wrought in bronze, we see him stand,
Stalwart knight and gallant war horse,
Bulwark of his Fatherland.—

Gentler thoughts succeed—of Bertha;
Oh, the bitter day she died!
And the fair-haired boy who perished,
Holly striking at his side.

Well he knows they wait to greet him
When death's barrier has been crossed;
This at least hath age, it brings us
Nearer to the loved and lost.

On idiot steals false-hearted Rudenz,
Wedded to his daughter fair;
"Dotard, all too long thou lingerest,
Thus I seal myself thine heir."

Seizing then the sword that flay-like
Rose and fell in Laupen's fight,
With one felon-thrust he slays him,
And leaps forth into the night.

"None to note the deed, or 'venge it;
Who will guess his kinsman's hand?
Mine at length is yonder castle,
Mine the gold, and mine the land."

But the bloodhounds mark the death cry,
Well that voice believed they know,
Drag their chains, and all unbidden
On the murderer's traces go.

Rudenz hears, and, winged by terror,
Doffs his mantle, breasts the hill,
Turns to listen, and the clanking
Chains draw near and nearer still—

As when hunted by the Furies,
On Orestes' ear there fell,
Clamor of their iron scourges,
Baying of the dogs of hell.—

Slow at morn returned the bloodhounds
To their murdered master's door,
Laid them down and slept contented,
Fangs and muzzles red with gore.

None knew where the chase had ended,
In what chasm Rudenz lay
Torn and mangled, for the raven
And the wolf a fitting prey;

While for Rudolph rose the death-prayer;
"Thou who didst our freedom win,
Sage in council, brave in battle,
Heaven assoil thee from all sin."

—[The Spectator.

Boston Horse and Electric Car.

I'm the happiest horse in town to-night!
I go with flying feet!
For I have seen the gladdest sight,
Way down on Boylston street.
And what it means I know full well;
And when I've said my say,
Down where I dwell at the Horse Hotel,
There will never a horse say "neigh."

I know I'm right; and now for the sight
On Boylston street I saw—
A street-car with a brilliant light,
But never a horse to draw.
It rolled along, now fast, now slow,
Steady and straight on the track;
But what made it go I'm sure I don't know—
There was no horse front or back.

It looked like the other cars in town;
Yet there's something strange, I feel;
To-night I saw, on looking down,
The lightning under the wheel.
I heard things out of the common rule—
Strange words I never knew;
Yet I'm not a fool; I have been to school
To Mr. Bartholomew.

I am simply a slave; but my freedom is won!
The thought thrills through my soul!
If without a horse one car can run,
Why cannot a thousand roll?
I am tied to the track; one day from my back
The harness will drop at my feet,
And I shall be free: no work then for me
On the track at the stony street.

With a sniff and a snort and a toss of my head,
And a flirt of my flying feet,
I will take my leaves from the pavement stones
To the prairies soft and sweet!
And day and night I shall owe my flight,
And the joys I there shall meet,
And my freedom bright, to the strange, strange sight
That I saw on Boylston street.

—[Wide Awake.

Selected Tale.

"HEARTS ARE TRUMPS."

Harden Hall was a quaint, old, red brick house, with jessamine and wistaria, roses, and Virginia creeper trailing and climbing from roof to basement and surrounding the house with a belt of sweet odors and with the soft hum of velvety bees. A cheery, sunny house, through the open windows of which might be caught peeps of bright chintz-covered furniture, sunny landscapes in broad gilt frames, flowers in china stands upon the tables, flowers in wicker stands upon the floor before the mirrors, flowers, flowers, and always more flowers.

"A cheery place," was Mr. Butterby's comment when visitors waxed ecstatic over the beauties of the warm, comfortable house and well-kept gardens. "A cheery place! Not picturesque—no, no; there is nothing picturesque here. I always say to Nellie, that's my niece. 'Buy what you like, Nellie,' I say—'please yourself, but shun the picturesque; keep the place in order.' I can't bear to see a place going to the dogs. Picturesque, indeed! No, no. Nothing picturesque for me." Esthetically-minded visitors were apt to raise their eyebrows at this point. "And Nellie is a good girl. She never forgets my wishes, and she is always as bright as a sunbeam."

Mr. Butterby was wont to grow warm when descanting on his niece's perfections, but when the niece appeared in sight even the weary listener forgot his fatigue and indorsed each word of praise.

Nellie Normanby was the only child of Mr. Butterby's dead sister, and had lived with her uncle ever since she was two years old. Now in her nineteenth year, she was a bright-haired, round-waisted girl, possessed of a good deal of straightforward common sense, a good deal of dignity and resolution, and a good deal of willfulness. But, after all, these points were but so many side points in her character, and the main point, the leaven which leavened the whole lump, was a thoroughness which stamped each word and deed and which left no doubt as to her ideas, her opinions, or her interests. With her sunshine was sunshine, bright and joyous and dancing, laughter was an act which blessed both him who laughed and him who heard; while the rare tears were the sign of a mortification and grief passing the bounds of woman's endurance. It seldom happened that any one presumed on her good nature; but on those rare occasions she was apt to display a quiet gravity which crushed the offender. And then, perhaps, that astounded sinner would go away and speak of her as being haughty and disagreeable. Disagreeable! With those sensitive lips and that impulsive loving heart? No, indeed. Proud she might be, but unkindly disagreeable, never.

She had no memories of the father and mother who lay side by side on the sunny slope of the old churchyard. As soon as she was old enough to understand her loss she undertook the charge of the narrow flower borders round their graves; but she was a healthy-minded girl, whose religion was devoid of poetry, and she did not mourn a loss which she did not feel. And being also one of those bright, active girls who not only like to manage their own affairs, but who consider that they manage them extremely well, she and Uncle Sam soon learned each other's ways and views and lived out the years together in unbroken harmony.

Mr. Butterby, too, was a happy-minded individual, not given to fretting anxious thought for the morrow. He knew that his niece would "come into" two thousand a year on her twenty-first birthday, and he intended to make further provision for her at his death. So her future was assured; and the only matter still undecided, the name for which she would change her own. Well! Mr. Butterby was a wise man, and, after much meditation on the subject, he said aloud, to his reflection in the shaving glass: "If that young woman cannot choose for herself, at least it is pretty certain that no one else can choose for her."

But for all his philosophy he was, as he was wont to observe to himself, "by no means such an old fool as some young fools considered him," and he took uncommonly good care that none of the no-er-do-weels of the county should set foot inside Harden Hall. His jewel should not be stolen if a surly watch dog could insure its safety.

Giles Grimshawe was one of his *bêtes noirs*, a plausible young fellow, whose handsome face and winning ways caused Mr. Butterby to draw himself up and to stiffen as if he had swallowed the poker. Giles Grimshawe was well aware of this poker swallowing, and he swore that he would "make Old Sam look alive;" but, in spite of feints and strategies, endless and well planned, he had not yet penetrated into the treasure house.

And Old Sam said with a chuckle that "some of the old fools could beat the young knaves yet;" also, that he had not slaved all his young days among the coal pits in order that a graceless Grimshawe might squander his money upon race courses. "I may be a self-made man," he said, "but at least I am an honest one; whereas, who ever knew a Grimshawe that understood the force of the eighth commandment?"

Giles Grimshawe's cousin, the Honorable Jim, also made up his noble mind to throw the handkerchief to the pretty heiress, and was not a little amazed to find that she simply did not understand his long-winded compliments, and appeared utterly indifferent to his presence. Indeed, it once happened that, after paying a somewhat lengthy afternoon call, he overheard Nellie sigh deeply—he was detained for a moment in the hall, and the drawing room door had not been firmly closed—and then exclaim, in the words of the weary turn-spit: "Even the biggest leg of mutton must get done in time! but, oh, Uncle Sam, what a big leg of mutton this has been!"

The Honorable Jim was sorely exercised when he reflected on this little speech during his homeward ride.

However, besides these and other suitors, eligible and ineligible, there was one who, during the past month, had come frequently to the Hall, and who, by his courtesy and tact, had completely won Mr. Butterby's heart; though it is needless to say that that was not the heart the search for which brought Roger Marlowe from Swendon Chase to Harden, a matter of five miles as the crow flies, but a good nine miles by the road.

On unexpectedly coming into the property some two years previous to this date he had given up the chambers which he had used in his briefless barrister days, and after settling affairs at the Chase and establishing a steward there he had joined a friend on a trip to the Rockies, and for upward of two years the neighborhood of Swendon knew him no more. Of course, the tales which were circulated as to his doings were as countless as they were improbable. Some said that he had been killed in an encounter with a grizzly; others that he had headed a mission to the South Seas; while others, again, spoke sadly of the fact that he had opened a saloon in San Francisco. But all agreed to shake their heads at mention of his name, and to prophesy a speedy and evil end for the man who chose to live his own life independent of the opinion of others, and who showed so clearly that he cared no straw for the gossip of Clayshire.

However slowly and quietly a man may live at the other side of the world, still, while he is at the other side of the world it is quite safe to slander him a little, and to hope—with a little quiet malice—that a compulsory diet of husks may prove some day to be wholesome and humbling.

Nellie devoured all these tales with interest and with a longing that she could scarcely keep in check to spring up and to applaud the prodigal. The more she heard of him the more she longed for his return. He must be so interesting, she thought, so different from all the quiet humdrum squires and parsons among whom she passed her days. And sometimes, when at afternoon tea with the rector's sister, Lesbia Godalming, the latter lady would lift her hands in horror at the last bulletin, Nellie's eyes would dance with fun and mischief as she said demurely.

"It's very sad to be so bad! Now, ain't you glad you're not so bad? Never mind, Lesbia; when he comes home again you and I will convert him. What fun it will be!"

At last he came home.

And the first time that Nellie met him, all brimming over with curiosity and expectation, she thought. "Oh, dear me! he doesn't look a bit wicked." And all the sparkle died out of her eyes. It was a great disappointment.

However, the second time that they met—it was at an archery meeting—she somewhat altered her first opinion, and thought: "Perhaps, after all, he is rather bad. I am so glad that I had on my new hat."

And, after their third meeting, when he took her into dinner at a neighboring house, she came home with soft, happy eyes, and a fixed resolve.

"Poor fellow! How sad he looked when he told me of his neglected childhood. Well, it only shows what a noble character he must have, to be so nice in spite of all those early disadvantages. I am glad that he is coming to tea to-morrow afternoon, and then I will begin at once to convert him. No, I don't think that I will invite Lesbia, for she is so strict that she might alarm him at first. And the first step is of such great importance," added this small sage, wisely. And then she began to think whether she should order tea or coffee for this momentous interview.

Sir Roger came next day, and, with some slight diffidence, Nellie began her work of conversion. She was not quite sure, in fact she was very hazy, as to the nature of the terrible things that he must be converted from; but the words "a saloon in 'Frisco," sounded bad enough to cover any amount of possibilities. And, at least, it was easy to tell the owner of an estate that it was his positive duty to live at home upon his estate, and to preserve the game and to prosecute the poachers. Nellie very nearly said "to persecute the poachers," and the knowledge of this slip made her so hot and confused that she quite forgot to enumerate all the other duties of an English squire. So that Sir Roger, whose face had hitherto been so perfect and grave a mask that it hinted at certain muscles kept sternly in check, now allowed these muscles to relax into a smile that was full of quiet humor. And before Nellie recovered her composure he turned the conversation into another groove, so that presently she found herself listening with rapt attention to a relation of the struggles of his boyhood and early manhood; to those days when he thought that he should have to carve his upward way with unflagging labor, upheld only by the determination that his life should not be ruined by expectant waiting for dead men's shoes.

How Nellie admired him! He talked on quietly, half musingly, with no intention of asking pity, but because her sympathy proved irresistible to him, and because it pleased him to watch the lights and shadows that came and went upon her upturned face. And more than once that curious instinct of comradeship proved too strong for her, and she burst out impulsively:

"Oh! I am sorry for you! How dreadful for you! How could you bear such hardships?"

Somehow, the conversation did not proceed any further that day; and when he left, after promising to ride over next day with some ferns, she quite forgot that he was a prodigal, and that society in Clayshire did not know how or where he had spent the last two years; quite forgot her rôle of monitress; said: "I hope you will come here again," and said it as if she meant it.

Sir Roger rode over the next morning to say that he feared he had lost the promised ferns. And, as it was a lovely Summer morning, he and Nellie strolled about the garden and indulged in a little more conversion and a great deal of chat.

And then the next morning he came again to say that he had found the ferns, and that perhaps it would be well if he showed Miss Normanby how to plant them. Miss Normanby had on a most becoming frock that morning, and she also thought that it would be well if Sir Roger were to show her how to plant the ferns. By this time she had lost all her first feeling of shyness, and had almost forgotten that he was a prodigal. He was so extremely pleasant.

They wandered up and down the trim gravel paths, where never a weed dared to raise its unbidden self. They examined the sun dial and removed an infinitesimal tuft of moss from its face; they visited the kennels, where the live dogs yelped, and the graves where the dead dogs lay.

"Poor beasts!" said Roger.

"They were my friends," said Nellie.

"Then they had some luck," said Roger.

They picked up the fallen fir cones and arranged them in a pattern round the calceolaria bed. They dallied and dawdled in the September sunshine, discussing matters grave and gay, and disposing of each in turn with the satisfying conviction that their opinions were unassailable. And one of them thought that life was sweet and that the world was peopled with the great and good; that three score years and ten were but a sunny stretch, undimmed by mist or shadow; also that an hour with a prodigal was worth a twelvemonth spent with other people. And the other one thought—but, no—Roger's thoughts were locked in his own bosom. Perhaps, however, Nellie guessed their purport, for she suddenly grew very dignified and proposed a return to the house.

Mr. Butterby heard their voices as he sat at the library window, and he rumpled his hair and sighed with perplexity.

"He's come at last," he said dismally, "he's come at last. Now, I wonder if he is good enough for her?"

Thus the ball was set rolling. At first it seemed as if its course was down a smooth, inclined plane, and so rapidly was its progress that the conclave in the servants' hall—those lynx-eyed judges of their superiors—had already decided that the wedding would take place before Christmas, when suddenly there was a check, and Nellie thought that the sun of her life was eclipsed for ever and ever.

It happened thus: Nellie came down to breakfast on this particular Thursday morning with her bright hair dressed, maybe, a thought more carefully than usual, and with a vast amount of bustling activity. She had reason to suppose that Sir Roger would appear as usual about midday, and she intended before his arrival to arrange afresh all the flowers in the fantastic china bowls, both in dining and drawing-rooms. So she appeared at the breakfast table rather earlier than usual, and was ready when the postman arrived to unlock the letter bag and distribute its contents. There were two letters for herself upon various unimportant matters, and there was a third in a writing which by this time she had learned to know very well. She opened it with dignified deliberation—have you ever seen a pretty girl at the instant when she opens her lover's letter? there is no prettier sight on earth—and read:

SWENDON CHASE,
Wednesday, Sept. 2.

DEAR MISS NORMANBY: Will you and Mr. Butterby dine here on Friday evening at eight o'clock? My aunt, Mrs. Colquhoun, and daughter arrive that afternoon and I am inviting a few friends to meet them. I hope to call at Harden to-morrow morning, but I send this note at once, as I should be sorry if meanwhile you formed any other engagement.

I think that you will be interested to meet Mrs. Colquhoun. She has traveled a good deal and is enthusiastic about ferns. Yours sincerely,

ROGER MARLOWE.

Here Mr. Butterby appeared and was told of the invitation.

"Of course you will send an acceptance," he said.

"Shall I? I think it is hardly necessary to do so, as he says that he is coming here this morning. But I will do as you wish. Samson, tell Harding to saddle the pony. I want him to ride at once to Swendon. Or stay, I will write the answer now and you can take it round to the stables. See that Harding starts without delay. There, that is finished. Now, uncle, will you have another cup of coffee?"

Mr. Butterby finished his breakfast with less alacrity than usual, and retreated to the library with what was almost a dejected air.

"It is coming," he said to himself. "There is no doubt about it. He is going to do it. And she will say yes. I am sure she will. She has bought more new finery in the last month than she had bought in the previous half year. Yes; it is coming. And she'll say yes. Eh, dear! after enjoying Nellie's companionship all these years, it will be hard to live alone. There she is in the garden, with a rose-bud tucked in her belt. She's going to say yes. Eh, dear! there can be no doubt about it."

Meanwhile, the object of this soliloquy was very busy watering her pet plants and picking such flowers as she needed for her china bowls. She caught a glimpse of her uncle through the library windows, and waved her hand to him. Then she wandered away to the veronica bushes, at the edge of the lawn, and a half-tamed squirrel sprang down from a fir, and followed her with short, swift runs and bounds, now stopping short with uplifted tail and eager, suspicious eyes, and now coquetting from bush to bush, advancing and receding, as the promptings of fear or giddiness dictated; dashing into the sunlight as Nellie's offered bribe appeared more tempting, then taunting up some gnarled trunk, as suspicion again assailed him. And Nellie growing eager with the sport, flung aside her hat, and laughed, and continued her temptation with increasing zest. The sunshine streamed through the branches upon her sunny hair; the bees flew and hummed among the veronica bushes, and a man who was crossing the lawn paused involuntarily to feast his eyes upon the picture.

Suddenly she saw him standing there, and instantly bees and squirrel were alike forgotten; for had not he come again to see her, and was not a new glory added to the glories of this perfect September day? He came forward to meet her.

"Well!" he said.

"Good morning," she said, lightly. She wondered why he looked so pale, and why he switched so nervously at the bushes with his riding whip.

"Well!" he repeated.

"Oh, don't spoil my veronicas!" she cried, hastily, as one of the blossoms fell to the ground.

"Never mind that rubbish," he said, hastily. "Nellie—Miss Normanby—do not trifle with me. What is your reply?" He bent forward and gently took her hand.

"What on earth do you mean?" she asked, in half amazement, half alarm, for his manner bewildered her.

"Did you not receive a note from me this morning? I posted it yesterday."

His brow was crimson now, and he watched her face intently.

"Certainly; I sent Harding off with the answer about an hour ago."

"And—you—Nellie, Nellie, give me a favorable answer. Say yes, Nellie."

She shrank back a little, and looked at him with quite serious dignity.

"Certainly," she said gravely, "I shall be very pleased. Sir Roger! what do you mean? Are you mad? Let me go!" for he has slipped his arm round her waist and was kissing her, raining down passionate kisses on her brow and cheek, until with her disengaged hand she thrust him from her, and with a dexterous movement freed herself from his arm.

"But—Nellie—!"

"I'm not Nellie. How dare you call me Nellie? Are you mad?"

"But Miss Normanby, if I am not to call you Nellie—"

"Don't speak to me, with a furious stamp. "Oh, you are the horridest man I have ever known! Why don't you go back to your South Seas and your grizzly bears? And I'll not come to your house to-morrow night. I won't. I said in my note that I would dine with you, but I won't. You horrid, unconverted man!"

An angry light stole into his eyes.

"But Miss Normanby—"

"No, I won't listen to you. And I won't dine with you to-morrow. Dine with you! I would rather have my dinner on the door-step than sit at the same table with you."

"Then I will bid you good-morning," he said, gravely. His lips were compressed and his eyes were hot and proud. He raised his hat and walked away stilly and determinedly, with an assumption of leisurely indifference.

Presently she heard him mount his horse and gallop down the avenue. The color faded from her cheek, and, with lips apart and straining ears, she stood listening, listening until the sound of the horse's hoofs died away in the distance. And then she turned and looked around her with puzzled, weary, piteous eyes. The squirrel ran along the branch at her head, and invited a renewal of their game; the bees hummed around her as before; but the glory of the day had fled; the sunlit path between the veronica bushes was no longer the high road to the earthly paradise.

Roger moderated his pace after a while, but it was some time before he could collect his thoughts. Seldom before had he been so startled; never had he met with such a rebuff. He knew himself guiltless of any wish to offend, and the past scene perplexed even more than it angered him. "Why did she fly out at me in that way?" he thought. "What on earth is at the bottom of it all?" The more he thought of it the greater grew his perplexity. Then his horse lost a shoe, and he led him to the village smithy.

"I will stroll on toward Swendon," he said. "Tell Reuben to follow with Paragon as soon as the latter is shod."

Then he lit a cigar and walked slowly away till he had left the last cottage behind him, and arrived at the knoll, where stood the old Saxon church. Here he paused, and, shading his eyes with one hand, turned to look back upon the hall, the casket which held the coveted jewel: and he wondered afresh at the past scene and its unexpected results.

"I will think the matter over again," he thought. "First of all I write to her, and tell her that I love as much as any man ever loved any woman. And I add that, if she will marry me, I will do my best to make her happy. I know I am not half good enough for her; but still, I do think that she has treated me very badly this morning. Well, I posted this letter at the same time that I posted another note inviting her and old Butterby to dinner to meet Mrs. Colquhoun. Surely she can't object to meet Aunt Laura. It is not as if she knew her already. I could quite understand any one objecting to meet that lady a second time: but Nellie has had no experience as yet of her tongue. Where was I? Oh, I posted both letters, and this morning I ride over to Harden to hear my fate. She receives me quite pleasantly, but as calmly as if I were in the habit of proposing to her every week. 'You got my note?' I ask. 'Certainly,' she says. 'And you will give me a favorable answer?' 'Certainly,' she says. Now at this point I had expected some little hesitation, but she spoke up as freely as if I had offered to peel an orange for her. Then I think—'Come, it is my turn, now!' and then—she flies at me, till I am completely dumfounded. What on earth am I to think of it all? 'You horrid, unconverted man!' she said. Now what did she mean by that? I am not a Turk nor an infidel— Hullo, Reuben, so you have managed to bring Paragon so far without a mishap?" The stable boy grinned delightedly. "By the way, how is your brother getting on? I mean your brother Jonas, the one who was under keeper under Sir Thomas Roby's man?"

Reuben grinned from ear to ear.

"Jonas—he left Sir Thomas a year ago, Sir. He could not stand Sir Thomas's tantrums, Sir; so he got took on as postman. You'd have seen him pass this way, Sir, about this time, but he's late this morning. He thought he'd left all the letters at the Hall as usual; so, after he had rested a bit, he picked up the other letters at Mrs. Hoggin's Post Office—her that keeps the bacon and candy shop, Sir—and he was just about to tramp it back to Miverton, when he ups and he says, 'Blest!' And Mrs. Hoggins, she says, 'Is it the colic?' And he says, 'No,' says he. 'It's not the colic; it's Miss Nellie's letter,' says he. 'Why, I left one letter at the Hall this morning for her; 'was addressed as plain as could be, and the postmark Swendon. And now here's another for Miss Nellie in the same writing, and with the same postmark.' And then he was off to the Hall, as hard as he could lay legs to the ground; for there's none of us but would be sorry to ill-convenience Miss Nellie; and Jonas he were main put out to find he had not delivered the letter this morning with all the others. Yes, Sir, Paragon he come along quiet enough, and he— Thank you, Sir. Good day, Sir."

So this was the reason of the explosion.

Roger leaned against the churchyard wall and whistled.

"So that was how the mistake arose. Well, she will have got my letter by this time. I wonder what she is doing. I think—I almost think that I will ride over again this evening. Ah! just you wait a bit, pretty Miss Nellie. Won't I have my innings this evening?"

Could Roger have been transported at that moment at the Hall he would have seen a sight to overjoy him. A girl down on her knees in the utter abandonment of grief, with a letter spread open before her upon a big arm-chair, now reading a line and now indulging in a fresh burst of tears.

"So that was what he meant. Oh, dear! and how could I know it? I thought he meant, did I accept his invitation to dinner. Why did that stupid postman overlook just that one letter? Oh dear! oh dear! And I flew into a passion. And he meant would I marry him, and I did not know it. And he will never, never come near me again. And there is no one as nice as he. And I said that I would rather dine on the doorstep than sit down at the same table with him, whereas, I would black his boots if he asked me to—I would! I wish I were dead!"

When the gong sounded for luncheon, Mr. Butterby went as usual into the dining room expecting to find his niece in her place at the head of the table. But five minutes passed. The butler's face assumed an expression of serious displeasure; time-honored habits of punctuality ought not thus to be broken. Then Mr. Butterby began to fidget.

"Send Miss Nellie's maid to see what is the matter," he said; and Samson went off to report the unusual delay to the kitchen conclave. Presently the maid returned with the reply that Miss Nellie said she had a headache, and would Mr. Butterby excuse her from appearing at lunch.

Nellie with a headache!

Samson stood aghast for a minute, and then coughed a little, respectful, disbelieving sort of cough. An old family "treasure" knows a good deal, and is not easily imposed upon.

"It is impossible!" said Mr. Butterby. "Miss Nellie never has a headache. She has far too much common sense to permit any such folly."

Still, his looks were not as assured as were his words; and he rumpled his hair as was his wont in moments of perplexity. And then he stole away up stairs to Nellie's door, and turned the handle softly. The door was locked, and from within might be heard sounds of such woe that poor Uncle Sam grew pale with dismay. What had happened? Was it possible that she had accepted Roger, and that she was now wishing that she had not done so? He stooped down and spoke through the keyhole.

"Nellie," he said, "what is the matter, my pet?"

Back came the half-choked answer:

"Oh, do go away, please."

He could hardly believe his ears. "This beats everything," he muttered, and he returned to his luncheon in greater perplexity than before.

At last Nellie ceased to cry, and rang the bell for her maid to fetch her a cup of tea. She was worn out, and had arrived at that state of exhaustion when her only wish was to be left alone. Her head throbbed, and her eyes were swollen and half closed. So the news that her uncle had persuaded a friend, Mr. Capel, to remain the night with them was not news to delight her. As soon as her maid left the room she crept to the glass to see what sort of spectacle she presented. And perhaps, though she did not know it, it was a sign of returning vigor that she should be so shame-stricken at the object which met her gaze.

"What would Roger think if he saw me looking such a fright as this?" And then her lip quivered. "He would not care any longer. If I had a red nose for ever and ever it would be all the same to him."

Presently an unusually meek-looking Miss Normanby left her room, and had there been any one present to notice her movements that person would have been struck by the way in which she loitered in the dim corridors and then hurried across the brilliantly lighted hall. What a long and dreary performance dinner seemed to her that evening, and how thankful she felt when at last

(Continued on third page.)

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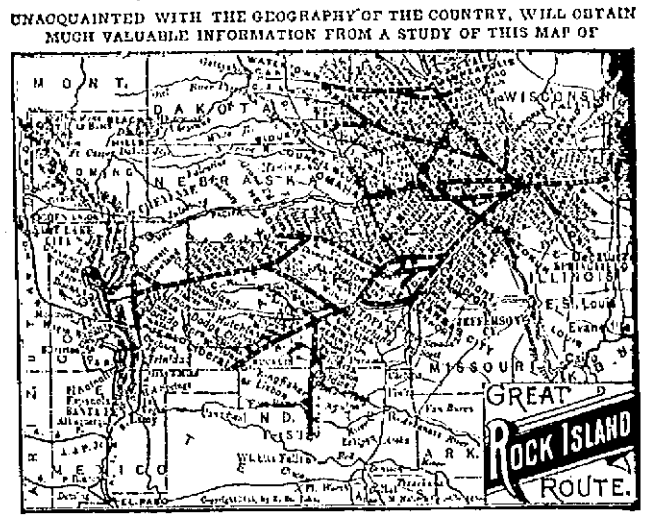
A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



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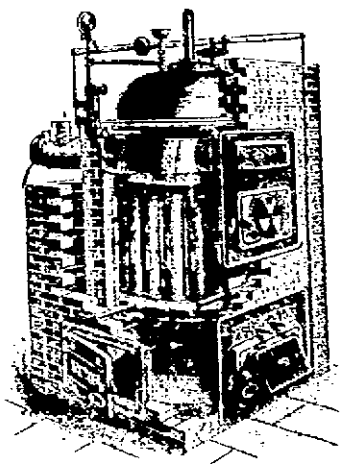

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Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1889,

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.21 P. M.; New London 11.20 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M., and Boston 10.55 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving in New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 1.05 P. M.; Providence, 12.10; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.15 P. M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.00 P. M.; New London 7.15 P. M.; Providence 6.10 P. M.; Boston 8.00 P. M.

Leave New London 7.15 A. M.; Providence 8.00 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.50 A. M.; New London 10.05 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.30 P. M.; Providence 5.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 7.20 P. M.

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Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

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ON and after Monday, October 14, 1889, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50 (to Park Square Station via Mansfield), 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, New Bedford, 5.30 P. M.

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JAMESTOWN FERRY.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1889,

STEAMER CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M., 4.00, P. M. Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.45, 6 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.45 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

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Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
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Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,747,000
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Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,076,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,198,187
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Elegant rooms and offices in the new MERCURY Building. Apply at the

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(*Continued from second page.*)

she could escape from her uncle's pitying glances and from Mr. Capel's anecdotes and witticisms.

Even in the drawing-room she could find no moment in which to rest and enjoy the luxury of a "miserable think," for the rector and his sister arrived almost immediately, and Nellie was obliged to make one at the whist table. She asked her uncle to play with Lesbia, against Mr. Capel and the rector. But Mr. Butterby would not hear of this. He murmured confidentially to Lesbia:

"The child needs cheering up."

Whereupon that tactless, unselfish woman instantly declared that she did not want to play that evening, and begged to be excused. So Nellie was forced into the game.

Mr. Capel was a member of a whist club, and prided himself considerably upon his play. He would sooner, any day, lose his dinner than lose his rubber. Therefore his disgust was great on finding that Nellie—"that young girl"—was to be their fourth; and this disgust was not lessened on his host saying:

"Wait a bit, Capel. Don't cut for partners. That's not the way we do here. Nellie and I always play together. Old partners, aren't we, Nellie?"

Mr. Capel's disgust might have vanished, and he might even have relished the game, for the rector was a reliable partner. But he had not bargained for whist according to his host's notions. Mr. Butterby said that a game was something intended both to interest and to amuse, therefore silence was unnecessary. He also said that he liked to play in his own way. And this was his way:

"Got a better hand this time, Nellie?" he would say. "'Pon my word, I don't think it is worth while for me to play at all, this deal; such a lot of diamonds as I have! and not a court card among them all."

The rector and Lesbia were accustomed to this sort of remarks; but Mr. Capel snorted with rage.

"Surely, Butterby," he said, "you do not wish us all to know what you have in your hand?"

"Eh! what?" said the unconscious sinner; "I don't think it matters. Just look there—what! I won't show you, if you would rather not see them. Still, you know, it is an uncommon thing to have three knaves and—all right! all right! I won't say any more if you would rather not hear. Nellie, you begin."

There was silence for a few minutes. Then Mr. Capel said in an aggravated tone:

"Surely, Butterby—I beg your pardon—but I think you have revoked."

"Have I? Really? Don't stop for that. It doesn't matter this time."

Mr. Capel leaned back resignedly in his chair.

At any other time Nellie would have enjoyed adding to his aggravation, and would have humored her uncle's whims. But to-night she was too depressed to be amused, and she played so carelessly that even the Rector remarked upon it. Lesbia, too, watched her with some anxiety, and, while apparently engrossed in her embroidery, cast many a glance at the little wan face, which grew still more wan as the hours passed. Suddenly irrepressible Mr. Butterby burst out again:

"I have got a much better hand this time. Three aces, a king, and three, four, five—eh! did you speak?"

But by this time his guest was dumb with rage.

Lesbia bent over her work and tried to conceal her amusement. And Nellie, whose thoughts were far away, continued her aimless play, when there was a ring at the front door bell—her hands grew cold and her face crimson—footsteps in the hall—her hands were shaking now, and her face had grown pitiably white again. She heard her uncle and Mr. Capel wrangling over some point in the game—the footsteps approached the door—who was the butler speaking to in the corridor?—the door opened and some one came up the room until he stood behind her uncle, and opposite to herself. She heard Mr. Capel's slow, irritated:

"Surely, Butterby—"

And her uncle's triumphant rejoinder:

"I told you so, Capel. I told you so. Hearts are trumps."

She heard Roger's quiet tones:

"Yes. Hearts are trumps."

And she looked up to find his eyes fixed upon her.

"Lesbia!" she cried. "Take my place, I am tired. I cannot play any longer." Without waiting for a reply, she sprung up and rushed from the room. Where should she go? where hide herself? she did not care. Anywhere, to be alone. The drawing room was open, and she dashed in; then, fancying that she heard pursuing footsteps, she opened the window and stepped out upon the lawn.

The moonlight flooded the open spaces, while, like a dark belt, the firs and beeches encircled the lawn with massive blackness. From meadow and paddock arose the shrill chirrup of countless grasshoppers: and on every side, from bush and flower, there floated forth the sweet and heavy scents of night. She stole on tiptoe across the lawn. The cool air refreshed her, and the stillness of the night filled her with a sense of rest that was not unmixed with wonder.

Presently, the drawing room window was again flung open. She shrank into the shade of a fir. But, though love is said to be blind, Roger could see what he wished to see, and a few quick strides brought him to her side. She raised her hands with a little quivering, imploring gesture, and then buried her face in them.

"Nellie," he said, "are you angry that I have come back again?"

She shook her head vehemently, but made no reply. He drew a step nearer.

"Are you going to send me away again, as you sent me away this morning?"

"No—o," her tone was so low that he could scarcely hear the word.

"Nellie," his arm crept round her waist, "Nellie, my darling! only one more question—and—don't say 'No' to this one Nellie."

"Roger," she said, shyly; "will you always be kind to me? always good to me?"

"I will do my best," he answered, gravely. "A man can do no more than his best." Then a smile came into his eyes, and he added: "Perhaps I had better say one thing now. And that is, that even if we do not always quite agree, still I cannot possibly allow my wife to dine on the door steps."

And Nellie said: "O—oh, Roger!"—All the Year Round.

A charity bawl—"Please give me a cent, mister."

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of the same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt just like he had a new lease on life." Only 50c. a bottle at Chas. M. Cole's drugstore.

Lost time—A stolen watch.

Fighting Arab Slavers.

Let me put a picture before the reader's mental eye. I will introduce you to Karonga. You are one of the garrison in our little stockade. Come with me into one of our reed huts, plastered with mud and thatched with grass. It is not quite proof either to wind or rain. One man, perhaps, is lying at death's door with dysentery or jaundice, four more are "down with fever" and are vomiting close by your bedside. Two or three others are "about" who were only yesterday in the same state. Elsewhere they would be considered very ill. The garrison, all told, consists of, say twelve. (It was only six when I left.) Day after day drags past. There are night alarms and shots. There are not enough white men to keep a night watch. Every single time you go round the native watches you find one or more asleep. Thrashing, fining, the coorbatch (or chikuti)—nothing is of the slightest effect. It is painfully brought to your mind that an enemy might any night walk into your stockade, spite of all your ditches, your thorns, and your obstacles, and cut your throat before you had time to raise your arm. Fever pulls you down, and you become a victim to depression, and memory defies your control, while your head is splitting with pain, and dwells on the darker chances of war, or probes some wound of the past. A few months of this. Each mail you had looked for some certain news, which would put a period to this inaction and bring some confirmation of promises made; each monthly mail is a fresh disappointment, till at last you begin to fear that your nerve is going, and to dream, and worry, and be "not yourself," and the longing seizes you to leave the place at any price. Then comes the consideration that if one goes others may follow, and perhaps only one or so may be left to face the situation alone. You cannot bolt and leave that one. Then, if all go, you leave to certain massacre several thousand natives, who have absolutely trusted to your promises and your help. You desert them—you lose the country forever—you desert the missionaries on both lakes. Death may be preferable to such a life, but stay you must. No one but a man whose nerves were disordered and unstrung by the strain would feel thus. Yet I am confident that perhaps not one of the men at Karonga but has felt this vividly. One after another has said he could stand it no longer—only to relent and stay, bound by the inexorable necessity of the situation. Those who had anxious friends at home or private trouble felt it most. I know them intimately—some of them gave me their confidence. I speak but of facts. Meanwhile the season has been a gay one in London, the delights of yachting are seductive, grouse shooting has begun—there is no time to think of Nyassa botherations. And those who are responsible for having placed these men there, and for retaining them there—those whose commercial interests are served by the retention of Nyassa land, and those whose public utterances have encouraged the belief that England and Scotland would not desert the cause—on them lies the duty of solving the problem. It is no longer a question of dividends. Speculation as to whether these troubles could have been avoided is useless. It is a question of a heavy and unavoidable responsibility already incurred, which must be faced; and were the news to come by next mail that the garrison had deserted Karonga, I would hold that in a measure they were justified, and that the onus of the desertion of the missions and the massacre of the Wankonde would lie with those who have left these men exposed to quite an undue strain, with the worst of food, badly housed, badly armed, with promises of help never fulfilled, broken with sickness, for month after month. I earnestly desire not to give cause of offense to any. Nothing I have said has any personal allusion. A responsibility lies on me. These men trusted me to let their case be known, and urged me to go to England with that view. I was unwilling to seek notoriety, and I declined to be "interviewed"—otherwise I did all I could. I gave my time and my services; I placed a long scheme for working the country in the hands of the projectors. I remained at their call. Now I feel that it devolves on me to give publicity to the situation. I have done so in the sincere hope that what I have written may lead to immediate action and a just appreciation of their responsibility on the part of those who are responsible.—[F. D. Lugard in the Contemporary Review.

The Thibetan Woman.

A point to be noticed here is the freedom with which women of all grades go about from place to place; in the shops, in the streets, in the vaulted entries which give access to every dwelling house. The Thibetan female is an independent and buxom dame, very unlike her Hindu sister across the border. Her frame is well-knit and sturdy; she can carry any weight you like on her back. Moreover, there is a jollity about her smile and general deportment which would be very engaging if she made herself a little better acquainted with the washbowl. Though she rarely uses water for ablutionary purposes, the black stains which cover the Thibetan woman's face are not due to dirt. It is a custom said to be founded on a strict law enacted 200 years ago, for all the adult females to stain their faces with blotches of a black dye styled *tei-ja*. This disfigurement, which originally was ordered for the purpose of subduing the natural attractiveness of the female face to the other sex, forms almost a complete disguise to the countenance. In reality a Thibetan girl's face is most comely and pretty. Before the blackening process, her cheeks are as picturesquely ruddy as any Scotch lassie's; and, as the pigment wears off, the ripe wall-fruit glow which the keen mountain air insists on producing is continually to be seen overcoming the sooty patches. Higher-class Thibetan women frequently traverse the streets of L'hassa on small white horses, seated astride the animal's back. They generally have intellectual faces, and are often in truth highly educated and learned. Every better-class female in the streets of L'hassa wears a headdress called a *pä-tok*, not unlike an old-fashioned English traveling cap, with long, turned-down ear flaps. This is often studded with turquois and pieces of coral; sometimes, in the case of the wife of a State Councilor, (Kälon,) with emeralds, rubies, and pearls. Its use is very ancient. Another characteristic part of the women's dress is the bib or breast cover, styled *pangden*.—[The Nineteenth Century.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following. Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in the best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's drugstore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Scientific Miscellany.

"Friction heat," caused by two disks of heavy iron rubbing against each other, is to "take the place of steam, gas, coal and oil."

A French manufacturing firm has brought out a new fabric made of the fiber of ramie, and called ramie linen, that is said to combine the qualities of linen and silk, with double the strength of linen.

Extralite, the new explosive, to judge by its effects, is extra heavy in the scale of destructive energies. An ammoniacal salt, a hydro-carbon and chlorate of potash are what make it.

An improved lens, in which the intensity of light is equal throughout the entire field and the sharpness of image distinctly uniform, has been patented by an American optician, who calls his new instrument an "electroscope."

George Westinghouse, the inventor, appears to differ with Mr. Edison as to the practicability of burying electric-light wires. He is quoted by the Philadelphia papers as saying that all electric wires must go under ground.

Comparatively few newspaper readers know, or have any special reason to know, that a knot is more than a mile, and that six of the former equal about seven of the latter. Accurately speaking, there are 6,086 feet in a knot and 5,280 feet in a mile.

A recent clever invention is the taxameter, a little lantern-like apparatus which, ingeniously placed at the back of a cab, measures the exact distance traversed by it. It is now being tried at Berlin, under police inspection, and is said to answer exceedingly well.

The Professor of Geology in the University of West Virginia declares that the rumors of failure of natural gas are idle and have no foundation. From his protracted study and investigation of these regions, aided by the best scientific light on the subject, he asserts that the production will largely increase for years to come.

When there is such a power as electricity adapted to tramway traction it seems like a weak compromise to change from horse power to any other system. Yet in France the use of compressed air is extending, the tramways of Lyons being on the point of adopting it. The cost is much less than that of coal, and the speed attainable is very good.

It is now established that flowers and the perfumes distilled from them have a salutary influence and constitute a therapeutic agency of high value, and that residence in a perfumed atmosphere forms a protection from pulmonary affections and arrests phthisis. In the town of La Grasse, France, where the making of perfumes is largely carried on, phthisis is unknown.

Indian Engineering states that a large basket of the roots of the lotus has been received by the municipality of Bangalore from Tanjore, and is now being planted out in the beds of the tanks in the station. This acquatic plant is one of the best water purifiers known. It rapidly oxygenates the water, and, ridding it of its dead organic matter, brings it into a healthy condition. The presence of such like aquatic plants in reservoirs, is said to diminish evaporation.

Joseph Jefferson's First Play-House.

I may almost say that I was born in the theatre. At all events, my earliest recollections are entirely connected with one; it was a rickety old frame building with a broad gable, facing on a wide avenue, and situated in the city of Washington. The door from our back entry opened upon the stage, and as a toddling little chap in a short frock I was allowed the full run of the place. So "behind the scenes" was my first playhouse. And what a playhouse it was, filled with all sorts of material for the exercise of my youthful imagination. At the back was the Bay of Naples, with its conventional blue sky just faintly clouded with the distant smoke of slumbering Vesuvius. Upon one side stood long and stately rows of Corinthian columns, a triumphal arch, and next to that a Roman palace. These marvels of ancient architecture were all leaning up against the wall, not only in uncomfortable positions, but at a dangerous angle, looking as though they had been toppled over during the last days of Pompeii. Upon the other side, heaped in a compact mass, were many scenes of various countries—there a five-storied brownstone front with modern improvements, and here a tiny thatched cottage of the eighteenth century, with a lovely little door in it just large enough for me to go in and out of, slamming it after me and pretending it was mine. Then there was that dear little white paling fence, exactly two feet high; no legitimate theatre of the old school could possibly be complete without this curiosity, and nobody ever saw such a thing anywhere else. Then came the throne steps with two Gothic armchairs set thereon for the King and Queen, and in front of these the old familiar green bank from which stray babies are usually stolen when left there by affectionate but careless mothers. Upon the top of this were two that swans hitched in double harness to a shell for traveling fairy queens. A little further down stood a low and dismal vault having a square, dark opening with some mysterious letters painted over it, setting forth, as I learned in after years, that it was the private "tomb of the Capulets." Close to this was another piece of real estate belonging to the same family and known as "Juliet's balcony." In a dark corner stood a robbers' cave with an opening through which old Ali Baba used to lug the bags of gold he had stolen from the Forty Thieves. Through the narrow and secluded pathways of "behind the scenes" I have often wandered out upon the open stage and wondered at this grove of wings and flats, and I could see that many ropes were hanging from above to which were fastened boats and baskets, tubs and chandeliers, and those sure tokens of bad weather, the thunder drum and the rain box. These were the kind of objects that my childish eyes were wont to look upon, and in this huge and dusty toy shop, made for children of a larger growth I got my first experience. I had seen many rehearsals and sometimes got a peep at the play, having been carried on "in arms" as a property child in groups of happy peasantry. Naturally, therefore, I was stage-struck at a very early age, and as I had a theatre stocked with scenery and properties, I could indulge my passion at a small expense, especially as my stock company were volunteers, consisting of two little boys and their sisters, who used to play with me on Saturdays. This was before the star system had set in and at a period when combinations were unknown.—[Joseph Jefferson in The Century.

TRIED AND TRUE.

Friends are scarce, but if you are suffering with that horrible disease scrofula, you will find Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it did me, after suffering eight years, and paying out hundreds of dollars to doctors and druggists. —JEANNETTE HANSCOM, Troy, N. Y.

The number of ball-players in the land is estimated at 500,000.

Base bawl—A donkey's braying.

The Lowest of Human Beings.

The advertising columns of the London newspapers have recently announced that nine cannibals from Terra del Fuego would be fed three times a day in view of the audience at the Aquarium. At 2, 6 and 10 o'clock the spectators have enjoyed the privilege of seeing these specimens of an extraordinary type of American savage heat their beef and fish over a fire, and then tear the flesh to pieces with their fingers and devour it practically raw.

This family of Ona Indians are the only representatives of their large tribe that have ever been taken from their homes. The thing about the Onas which most stimulates scientific interest and popular curiosity is the fact that they are regarded by some authorities as the lowest stratum of uncivilized humanity that has yet been discovered. This family now in London seem to possess the most limited vocabulary. Lista said he could not learn that the Onas have any words except those relating to hunting and fishing and the few natural objects that interest them. Popper could never get them to speak except in monosyllables, and they seldom made themselves intelligible. It is propable that their vocabulary does not embrace more than 200 or 300 words.

The brief accounts given in the London newspapers of these visitors bear witness that they are blessed with wonderful appetites. The explorers who have seen them at home also testify that when food is scarce they can endure hunger with remarkable fortitude. Mr. Stubenrauch, who has a sheep ranch on the coast, tells a curious story of a captive Ona girl, about sixteen years old, who fell into his hands while he was chasing her friends, who had been stealing sheep. He says she refused to take any kind of food for eight days. On the ninth day he placed the carcass of a sheep beside her. Breakfast then began, lasted three hours, and when it was over, as Mr. Stubenrauch asserts with great solemnity, the girl's body was swollen to extraordinary dimensions and the sheep had almost entirely disappeared.

Low as these miserable creatures are in the scale of humanity, it can hardly be said that some of the poorest of the poorest of the Shoshone tribes in our own latitude occupy a much higher plane. Some of the wretched natives in Nevada and other parts of the Great Basin, living in holes dug in hillsides, or merely sheltered by brush heaps, greedily eating food that most other savages reject, are unmistakably the poorest specimens of mankind in North America. As the Western historian, Bancroft, says, it is hardly possible to conceive a lower phase of humanity.—N. Y. Sun.

The Publisher—Don't you think these patent medicines kill many people?

The Dealer—Perhaps they do, but look at all the newspapers they keep alive.

NO OTHER

As good. This is the statement of Professor Smith, Analytical Chemist: I have analyzed all of the popular blood purifiers and medicines now sold. Many of them I found to be worthless, some dangerous to use. Sulphur Bitters contains nothing poisonous, and I think it is the best blood purifier made.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.15, P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. G. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector. Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first and third Sundays of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, and Sermon, 10.30 A. M. Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, and Sermon, 2.30 P. M. Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rev. John H. Dinan, minister. Morning service at 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2.30 P. M. Evening service at 3.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10:45. Evening service at 7:30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter, services:—sermon at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1:45 P. M.; Evening service at 7:30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward. Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL. Bellevue avenue. Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown. Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2.00 P. M.; evening service at 7.00 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S. Clarke and Touro streets. Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William I. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.30 P. M.

Jews' Synagogue.

Touro street, Rev. A. P. Mendez, rabbi. Services on Friday, at 6.30 P. M. and on Saturday, at 9 A. M.

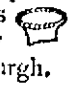
Young Men's Christian Association.

163 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M. Prayer meeting, 7:45 P. M.

Two kinds of lamp-chimneys: one breaks; the other does not. Which do you think your grocer or glassman would rather sell?

If you buy the breaker, you're buying all the time. If you buy the not-breaker, he may not live to sell you another. You know him—which do you think he'd rather you'd buy?

The one that doesn't break is called the "pearl-top" and looks like this  the top of it; made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 108 Broadway. 3-25

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BUILDING LOTS,

60 by 110 (6600 square feet of land) for one hundred and fifty dollars, situated on the Howland plat, south of the Ferry Road and west of Howland avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island.

These lots are only a short distance from the Ferry, and now is the time to secure a good building lot for only $150, as the number is limited at that price. Apply to

Daniel Watson,

235 THAMES STREET,

where plat can be seen.

M. S. HOLM,

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Thankful for past favors, and having refitted, refurnished and restocked his store with new and desirable goods in

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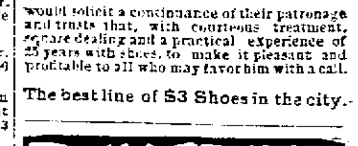
would solicit a continuance of their patronage and trusts that, with courteous treatment, square dealing and a practical experience of 25 years with shoes, to make it pleasant and profitable to all who may favor him with a call.

The best line of $3 Shoes in the city.



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257 & 259 Thames St.

Special attention given to orders for dinner parties.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, '89.

They have had snow in Texas and snow in Illinois. The West and South seem to be getting their winter before New England feels it.

Congress opens its doors one week from Monday, when the contest for the Speakership will be settled. Reed of Maine is apparently still the leading candidate.

It is understood that both political parties in this city will take active measures towards securing a large registry for the coming year. This must be done between now and December 31st. It will have to be quick work.

The Democrats of Providence on Monday evening nominated Hon. Hiram Howard as their candidate for mayor. Mr. Howard is a manufacturing jeweler doing a large business in that city. He is without doubt the strongest man the Democrats could have nominated.

The town of Middletown has begun the improvements upon their end of Bliss road. Newport should be equally as progressive and attend to her part of the road at once. There has long been a pressing need that this thoroughfare be improved, and we hope that the consummation is now not far distant.

Gen. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs seems to be emphatically the right man in the right place. He is putting more practical thought into the Indian question than has been given to that subject for a long time. He seems to have struck the key note in regard to the proper method to be adopted for the civilization of the Nation's wards.

This is the way the New York Herald puts it: Before the sun sets to-day the New York guarantee fund for an international exposition will amount to four millions. That is about the real size of Chicago's pile. The people of the prairie metropolis have told the eight million dollar yarn so often that they will soon begin to believe it themselves.

All Boston is going crazy over a live admiral and four ships of war. Why bless your soul, we had the same four ships in our harbor most of last summer and didn't get excited over it either. Still Uncle Sam has got pretty fair cruisers in the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown. The Admiral feels reasonably sure that with either of these vessels he can run against an ordinary three-masted schooner without endangering his entire fleet. Heretofore the experience of our navy in colliding with schooners has not been very satisfactory to the Navy.

China is said to be arming her troops on the Siberian frontier with repeating rifles, and engaging German officers to drill them. The portion of the Chinese Army in that section of the Empire is composed of the best material at its disposal. The Mongols and Mauchus are hardy fellows, and glory in that profession of arms which the true Chinaman despises. This army has heretofore been ill provided with modern arms and is ignorant of European tactics, but with these deficiencies supplied, in the opinion of competent military critics it will offer a formidable defense to Russian aggression.

The license commissioners are still at it. They granted another license a few days ago to sell liquor on Prospect Hill street. If they keep on there will be plenty of liquor shops soon. The application for license to sell liquor at the corner of Thames street and Long wharf is meeting with numerous protests. What the commissioners will do in the case it is impossible to say. What they ought to do is to refuse to grant another license, and see to it that those who take out a license live up to the requirements. According to common report it makes very little difference what the law is, the dealers both licensed and unlicensed do about as they please.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, late principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, carries into his new work that straightforward business method which made his management of the Normal School so eminently successful. He is now devising a plan for the education of all the Indian youth now on the reservations so as to make them useful citizens. His plan which we publish in full in another column, seems the only practical method of settling the Indian question that has ever been advanced. This plan is so good that it ought to be adopted without opposition and should receive the cordial support of all the Indian Rights Associations, which can aid the Commissioner very materially in his efforts. The article of Gen. Morgan in another column will bear a careful reading.

After eight years of litigation a decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States which will teach great corporations that the people are stronger than they. The Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1873 adopted a section that made "municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use" liable not only for property taken, but also for property injured or destroyed by reason of the construction or enlargement of their works. The Pennsylvania Railroad contended it was not bound by this constitutional provision as it had not accepted it formally and previously it had only been liable for property taken. On this ground it defended a writ for damages and fought it in court after court only to get decisively beaten at last, and to have the fact impressed upon it that corporations are the servants and not the masters of the people.

Our Exports.

We have the reports from the Government Statistical Bureau for the ten months of 1889, which show a considerable excess in American exports of leading articles over last year. The figures speak for themselves:

	1888:
Cotton,	$15,611,837
Oils,	39,690,913
Breadstuffs,	91,966,234
Provisions,	70,855,549—$216,150,523
	1889.
Cotton,	$ 63,256,318
Oils,	41,111,409
Breadstuffs,	101,823,749
Provisions,	95,751,690—$301,913,170
Excess of 1889 over 1888,	$58,797,953

The report of imports has not yet come to hand. The balance of trade against us at the close of September for the nine months of the year was $11,658,033. As our exports continue to go out freely this will be gradually reduced before the year closes, and there is probability of coin coming this way. The expenses of our foreign tourists have been unusually great abroad this year as a consequence of the Paris fair. The country is rich and can afford to send its sons and daughters on a "foreign tour."

We have been impatiently waiting to see some of that English capital about which the Metropolitan press has made such a hulla-ba-loo of late as engaged in buying up all of our properties from breweries to prairie lands. We have all along doubted whether the idea of the Englishman was not to obtain the *management of American capital*. Else why the appeals of those great syndicates to American subscribers. We shall believe the story when we see English gold coming this way. We do not see with what else they can pay for those mammoth purchases? They have no more of our government bonds. Our people will not take their government bonds, and a transfer of English capital already invested in one kind of American securities into investments of another kind of American securities is not in our limited vision a matter of much consequence.

The New Republic.

It has taken more than a century for the Southern American States to complete the cycle of revolution. In the Newport Mercury of February 13, 1786, the curious reader may find a piece of intelligence which our grandfathers read with an interest as great, no doubt, as that we take to-day in the news from Brazil, only it took a little longer to come. Here it is as we find it in our file under our hand:

"*London, November*, 1785.—If we turn our eyes to the Western hemisphere we behold still more striking marks of revolution. The North Americans have asserted their own independency and spread the flame of liberty to *Spanish America* and to Ireland. The infection of this great example has not yet spent its force but must continue to operate throughout ages and to form a considerable ingredient in the active fermentation and the history of nations."

The Volunteer association of Ireland had already, at the time this London letter was written, secured a "quasi" independence for Ireland, and the Dublin merchants were projecting trade to the East in Irish bottoms. Alas they were too near the heavy paw of the British lion to maintain it long. It is American isolation that has secured American independence until full grown.

And now Brazil fulfils the prophecy and the promise of a century. The next century will see a rivalry of the Southern and Northern races, of the Latin and Teutonic, in the march of civilization. A civilization not cemented by blood and iron but by peace and good will.

One of the most important of the latest applications of electricity is that of the range finder, which is employed for nautical and military purposes.—The range finder gives accurate indications of the distance of objects on any and all bearings and does not interfere in any way with the working of the ship or any part of its armament or equipment. It is expected that this invention will increase the ease and value of fleet evolutions, as it will enable every ship to have absolute knowledge of her distance from the others, and will lessen the dangers of coasting, since a vessel can plot her exact position as often as desired, having the means at hand for ascertaining both her distance and her bearing from any landmark, buoy, or lightship within sight.

The determination of Russia to resort to lotteries to raise money for Government purposes does not probably indicate, as a contemporary suggests, that modern economists have not made as much progress in the science of finance as they imagine, but that the Russian Government has gauged the character of its people. The natural disposition and cramped condition of the masses of the empire would naturally induce them to hail the chance of a lucky venture as a solution of some of their life problems. If Russia finds this scheme of raising revenue permanently available she will soon be in fighting trim.

During the first nine months of 1889, there were 4,053 new manufacturing enterprises organized in the South, showing a giant stride as compared with even the corresponding period in the last three years. The number for the same time in 1888 was 2,942; in 1887, 2,536, and in 1885, 1,175. The capital invested in these establishments this year foots up $154,848,705—a gain of $83,423,700. Truly, the Southern problem is being rapidly solved.

Ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan will resign as Minister to Spain, and return home next autumn. He says he promised his wife not to remain in Madrid over sixteen or eighteen months.

The largest Republican majority in Iowa since 1872 was cast for Garfield. It was 78,059. Blaine's majority fell to 19,773. Harrison had 31,711.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE HUB.

The Revolution in Brazil—An Intelligent Account of the Government of that Country—Death of a Bright Journalist—The City Election Hart vs. Galvin—The New Navy—Courtesies to be Extended.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1889.

The news of the revolution in Brazil fell like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky upon the civilized world. It was an event hardly anticipated during the life of the old emperor as he is dearly beloved by the whole population of the country. The first rumors have been authenticated by official communications but as the provisional government controls the reins and assumes a censorship over all reports the real facts are not known. Constitutional form of government will be adopted and in the future the country will be known as the United States of Brazil.

With Dom Pedro II forcible dethronement hereditary accession to the head of the government on this continent is abolished, monarchical rule is dead. America is one vast sisterhood of States governed by the will of the people.

The circumstances that lead to the overthrowing of the empire are in themselves of no great import nce yet it is a great event in the history of the world.

Sometime ago the national guard or militia was virtually disbanded and practically unarmed, but was to have been reorganized on such a footing that the regular army would be a nonentity.

This unimportant position was not pleasant to contemplate by the officers who had hitherto occupied a rather enviable station, and Col. Fonseca who has been proclaimed President of the provisional republic found them ready for rebellion to the crown especially as the army was distrusted by the people.

The Colonel perhaps saw a chance to avenge an affront offered to his power. Last July his regiment, which is stationed in Rio Janerio, had trouble with the gendarme and he upheld them in their conduct contrary to the decision of the minister of war. A court martial was imminent but he was pardoned. Dom Pedro now reaps the fruits of of his generosity and forgiveness, in the loss of his throne.

In 1821 this country succeeded in breaking away from the rule of the mother country, Portugal, and established on the throne Dom Pedro, father of the recent ruler and brother of John of Portugal. In 1831 he abdicated in favor of his six-year-old son on account of difficulties occasioned by the difference of opinion regarding his power with the chambers of Deputies. Until 1841 when Dom Pedro II was formally crowned a regency governed the country. During this period measures were put forward by the government for the enfranchisement and improvement of the people in which later the emperor took active interest all his life. Suffrage is at the present time not general. Monks and servants are disfranchised and an income of about $200 is required to vote.

The abolition of the slave trade in 1871 was a gigantic step for the emancipation of the colored race. A government fund was established in 1871 and liberal donations were contributed by private individuals for the gradual indemnification of the slave holders. During 1885 a law was passed declaring free all slaves over the age of sixty-five years. On March 13, 1888 the princess regent signed a law passed by both houses declaring free all slaves of the empire.

Since 1881 the form of government has been elective with a hereditary head. The legislative assembly consists of two branches, the senate numbering sixty are elected for life, the chamber of Deputies has 125 members.

The regular army numbers about 20,000 including the gendarmerie of Rio and service is obligatory except by personal substitution or the payment of about $400. Nine ironclads, six cruisers, eight torpedo boats and fifteen gunboats manned by about 5000 officers and men constitute the navy. Of the 5000 miles of railroad the government controles about one-fourth. The 7000 miles of telegraph wire is also controlled by the government.

If the reports are true and no general uprising will be made; but tranquility and peace continue, probably no effect on the coffee and rubber trade will be apparent. The green coffee is about to be harvested and should the crop fall short bankruptsy and ruin stares the trade in the face. The rubber market depends almost entirely on Para, a province of Brazil, and the supply will only last a few weeks. Closed factories would then be the order of things.

EDITOR MONTAGUE.

In the death of Charles Howard Montague, city editor of the Globe, that paper loses a valuable adjunct to its staff of bright lights. He was born in Greenfield, Mass., in 1858. He was educated in Cambridge schools, but on account of trouble with his eyes was compelled to give up a much coveted course of study at Harvard. He entered the field of journalism as a compositor in Somerville, then later gained his first newspaper experience on the Traveller. In 1880 he joined the Globe staff as a reporter and in 1886 was appointed city editor. His knowledge and love of music rendered his criticisms valuable. As a writer of fiction he was brilliant, entertaining and original. He is the author of "Two Strokes of the Bell," "Point of a Needle," and now the originator of the central ideas of that intensely exciting romance, "Written in Red." The death of "Monty" takes away a journalist of sunny temper, indefatigable capacity, unerring news sense, and marked literary ability. He cleverly outwitted Bishop, the mind reader, and produced the same effects by his theory of the action of the nerves.

CITY ELECTION.

Now that both party candidates are in the field, Mayor Hart renominated by the republicans and Lawyer Galvin by the democrats, the fight will continue hot and furious. Robert Treat Paine is about to start independently and will probably effect the election greatly. The Australian Ballot system can be again given a trial, and if as successful in its workings as before, the independent candidate will hold the balance of power.

SPEAKERSHIP.

According to all reports Mr. Reed has a length to the good end of the pole in this interesting race. He claims all the New England delegates, Pennsylvania under the direction of Boss Quay, and New York. He relies on his personal friendship in many states in the West for a few votes, although naturally they prefer a Western man who will select members of the committees to advance their section of the country. This week it is conjecture, but next week the real fight begins.

NEW U.S. NAVY.

We are hourly expecting to hear the booming of cannon announcing the arrival of the naval squadron of evolution as it is called. This fleet, consisting of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown, has no particular station, but like the English "flying squadron" cruises everywhere. For a week the citizens will be allowed to feast their eyes on our first instalment of newly constructed maritime architecture. On its departure the fleet will go direct to Europe, the Mediterranean, and thence to South America and the Gulf on a long dress parade to engender in the minds of all foreigners a wholesome fear of our power as a maritime foe. Admiral Walker is socially well known in this city, his wife being the daughter of one of our leading bankers, and he will be a lion while he remains.

If this weather continues the city is liable to be buried under an avalanche of dirt. It seems the more rain falls the more mud rises, an incongruity hard to explain.

I. DUPONT.

A Perilous Adventure.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carson of this city came near being drowned at Wickford landing on Thursday. It seems that they with two children, drove down to the wharf, and Mr. Carson went aboard the Eolus. Meanwhile the horse commenced to back and soon backed off the wharf with Mrs. Carson and the two children. A deck hand on the Eolus seeing the danger immediately jumped overboard and with the help of others succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Carson and the children. Mr. Carson jumped overboard to help in the rescue, but being unable to swim was obliged to be rescued himself. It was a narrow escape all round. The horse was drowned before it could be got out of the water.

At the annual meeting of the Arctic Ice Co., Thursday, the following board of directors was elected: Lewis Brown, Gardiner B. Reynolds, John Howard, Lucius D. Davis, William O. Greene, Albert C. Landers and Lewis L. Simmons.

The directors met and organized as follows: L. D. Davis, president; John Howard, treasurer, and G. B. Reynolds, secretary. The auditors are: William H. Hammett, T. T. Pitman and Angus McLeod.

Northwestern Land and Coal Co.

Says the Portland Argus: The annual meeting of the Northwestern Land and Coal Company of New England City, North Dakota, was held last week in Portland. The following board of directors was chosen:

Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me.; J. H. H. Hewett, Thomaston, Me.; P. E. Storer, Waldoboro, Me.; Malcolm Sillars, Danvers, Mass.; Andrew H. Paton, Wm. Johnston, Wm. N. Titus, Boston; Robert S. Franklin, Newport, R.I.; Frank H. Bascom, Montpelier Vt.

The board elected the following officers:

President—Wm. N. Titus.
Vice-President—J. H. H. Hewett.
Treasurer—Robert S. Franklin.
Clerk—J. H. Drummond, Jr.
Assistant Clerk—A. H. Paton.

The stockholders voted unanimously to increase the capital stock to $2,000,000, $1,500,000 preferred bearing 10 per cent. dividends, payable in February and August, and $500,000 common stock. The report of the officers was highly satisfactory and gave flattering prospects.

In reply to an inquiry made by Senator Morrill of Vermont, the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, write that "there is no absolute difference in price between English and American locomotives at the present time. We are able to compete with English builders, and have within the past two years secured orders for South America against British competition, our prices having been somewhat lower."

Millard Powers Fillmore, son of the late Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States, died Friday night, Nov. 15th, of apoplexy, at the Tifft House, Buffalo, N. Y. He was about 60 years of age.

A young lady of Columbus, Ga., has made a crazy quilt out of Louisiana State lottery tickets that failed to "connect" with the prize-wheel. The numbers are worked in silk of beautiful colors.

The Milwaukee Sentinel argues in favor of the word "gents," inasmuch as it serves to describe persons who are not quite gentlemen and yet who are not altogether boors.

John Creerar of Chicago has bequeathed $2,250,000 for a public library in that city.

The order of United Friends in this country is growing very rapidly.

Steamboat Puritan of the Fall River line has, among other valuable acquisitions, one of the ablest stewards in this country, in the person of Mr. George A. Rice. He has been an officer in this service for many years, and, although nearly 64, his step is as light and elastic as when a youth. The passenger service on this line is perfect in every respect, and it must be gratifying to its agents and managers to witness the great success attending their efforts.—[N. Y. Sun.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75 c.

WHY YOU FEEL WEAK AND TIRED.

And the Cause of Your Nervousness.

(From the Boston Globe.)

The cause of that weak and tired feeling is that there is an exhaustion of the nerve powers and prostration of the nervous vitality. This will be readily understood when it is considered that the nervous system is the mainspring, so to speak, of the body; that it controls the action of all our organs as well as all our movements, and is the force and power by which we live. It is plain, therefore, that when, for any cause, the nervous power, energy, and strength are weakened or exhausted physical and nervous prostration must inevitably follow.

A sure and positive cure will be found in Dr. Greene's Nervura, and we promise our readers that, if they will use this wonderful remedy, they will be restored to health, strength and vigor. Its wonderful effects as a nerve cure and strength restorer to the weakened and debilitated system are without a parallel in the history of medicine.

THIS HAS NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

Something of Great Value Which All Should Know.

(Correspondent of the N. Y. World.)

This is an age of investigation. Public demand requires that all things must stand upon well-attested merit. For these reasons the various remedies sold at drug stores have of late been put through the severest tests which medical knowledge and chemical skill can devise. It is a pleasure, as well as a duty to the community, to speak of a valuable remedy which has withstood the severest tests, and, like pure gold, has become of greater acknowledged worth the more it is investigated and its wonderful properties and powers are known.

Public opinion, physicians and druggists have adjudged this great discovery—Dr. Greene's Nervura—to be the most wonderful remedy of the age. It is acknowledged the best and most certain cure of all brain and nerve diseases. It has cured hundreds of thousands of nervous sufferers, changing despair to hope and restoring health where cure seemed almost impossible.

It is the great saver of life and health, and banishes nervousness, weakness, prostration and exhaustion. It nerves the weary arm, strengthens the tired limb, and gives back to the worn-out system its strength, energy and power. The aching and dull feeling head is immediately relieved. All gloom and depression of mind, which so often accompany nervous difficulties, are instantly dispersed, and the tired and overworked brain and nerves are vitalized and invigorated. Calm and natural sleep, from which one wakes refreshed and strengthened, always follows its use, and those who suffer from neuralgia, palpitation, heart disease, loss of memory, numbness, trembling, paralysis, or tendency to insanity, will find in its use the greatest possible boon—sound and perfect health. Dyspeptics and those who are troubled with kidney or liver disease, indigestion, loss of appetite, and constipation, will never regret the hour they commenced to use this remedy, for it will restore the health for which they have so long sought in vain.

Dr. Greene, the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

The first sod of the Nicaragua Canal has been officially turned. Now let the work go on according to American methods and with as little further "officialism" as possible. Officialism, the curse of French administration, swamped the resources of the Panama Company.

The formation of a company in London to construct a tower 250 feet higher than that built by M. Eiffel, suggests the idea that mountains will soon be out of date for "grand views."

Buckwheat Cakes With Royal Baking Powder.

THE most cherished of all the griddle cakes, and when properly made the most delicious. It has been against buckwheat cakes made in the old-fashioned way with yeast or risen overnight that they were frequently heavy or sour; that disagreeable effects followed their eating. It has been found that these objections are completely overcome by mixing them with the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast. Quickly made; no setting overnight; no materials spoiled. Risen with Royal Baking Powder they are most delicious—light, sweet, tender, assuredly wholesome, and may be eaten by any one without the slightest inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt, the buckwheat cake will be awarded a prominent place among our table delicacies.

RECEIPT.—Take two cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoon of salt and sift dry, well and thoroughly together. Then mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Try them made this way. They will be a revelation.

Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest, most wholesome, and delicate cookery. Because of its great strength it is also the most economical of leavening agents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it [illegible]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable [illegible] In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Ladies' and Children's Felt, Velvet and Beaver Hats in Every Color and Shape.

A large and elegant selection of

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

MUFFS made to order to MATCH any BONNET. Children's Caps and Bonnets. Ladies' Head-Dresses and Caps. Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Birds, Every Color and Shade in Velvets in Cheap and Fine Grades. SPECIAL LOW PRICES at

SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

2 * 2 * 2.

CAR LOADS

NEW DESIGN } POPULAR WOODS { FINE FINISH

CHAMBER SETS.

See some specialties in the Glass arrangements, including

THE BULL'S EYE }{ THE CHEVALLE

And the Patent Pivot Hanging, which swings into any position. Just the thing for ladies' dressing glass.

Biggest Assortment

ever shown by us, and the

LOW PRICES

will sell them.

A. C. TITUS & CO.

LOW PRICES

—ON—

CENTRE * TABLES.

We are overstocked, and as we are making arrangements to add to our business, must have the room. Look us over if you need anything in our line.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

COAL!

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.
"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal
PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.
FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,
in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY * BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

COAL.

Best Quality for General Family Use.

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The President's Little Duck Shooting Trip—Uncle Sam's Servants Make an Excursion to Annapolis—Numerous Candidates—The Vacant Judgeship—The Civil Service Commissioners—The Speakership Contest—Civil Service a Failure in the Mail Service.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1889.

The President, having been working pretty hard of late on his message which is now finished, concluded to take a little recreation, so he quietly slipped away last week and for three days enjoyed himself shooting ducks in Maryland. He returned to the White House Saturday night, greatly pleased that he was so successful in killing ducks and not legs so over his success in getting away from Washington without the knowledge of the anguis-eyed newspaper men.

Uncle Sam, who is nothing if not hospitable, gave a grand combination excursion to Annapolis Saturday. A special train took the Three America's Congress and the International Maritime Conference, and a number of prominent officials including Secretaries Blaine and Tracy to the capital city of Maryland. The objective point of the excursionists was the United States sailor factory, and the visitors were loud in their praises of its products as shown by the stock now on hand both finished and unfinished.

If the candidates for the minor offices under the House of Representatives keep on increasing at the present rate there will be as many candidates as there are republican members of the House. Among the most prominent of the newly announced candidates are ex-Representative Guenther and Gen George A. Sheridan, for Clerk, and Mr. Charles H. Gray, a prominent newspaper correspondent, for Sergeant-at-arms.

Secretary Rusk says, in reply to criticisms of the Agricultural department because its agents have quarantined a number of cattle in Pennsylvania, that such action was taken under the law establishing the bureau of animal industry, and that it was considered necessary for the protection of the great cattle interests of the country against the much dreaded pluro-pneumonia.

Much interest has been created here by the report that Ex-Representative and Ex-Secretary of War, McCrary, of Iowa, is the President's choice for the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court. Judge McCrary has for some years been a resident of Kansas City, where he is the legal representative of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, having resigned a United States Circuit Court judgeship in Iowa, to which he was appointed by President Hayes to enter the service of the railroad. He would be an honor to any court, and the report of his prospective appointment has been well received here.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, is very emphatic in his denial of the newspaper charges that he and other republican Representatives did not work faithfully for the election of Gov. Foraker. Mr. Grosvenor furnishes figures showing that Gov. Foraker received better support in his (Grosvenor's) district than in any other in the State.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is devoting much time just now to a careful revision of the estimates of the amount of money necessary to run the Postoffice department during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1890.

The Civil Service Commissioners deny the truth of a Washington telegram in a New York paper, which stated that they were making preparations for a Congressional investigation. Of course the Commissioners ought to know just what they are doing, but if they are not making preparations for a Congressional investigation, they will be awfully sorry that they didn't before they are many months older. For they are just as certain to be investigated by the Fifty-first Congress as a Speaker of the House is to be elected. Somebody should read the parable of the foolish virgins.

Owing to the very small number of republican Republicans at present in town there is very little being done in the Speakership campaign. Four of the candidates are here but they do not seem to be worrying over their chances. Every week it has been thought here that next week the fight will begin in earnest. Up to date there has been no fighting, not even the mildest sort of a skirmish, and there is no sign of any, though you are told on every side "just wait until next week." If there is to be any fighting, which I very much doubt, it will be short, sharp and decisive, and will not begin until the republican caucus meets.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is convinced that the civil service law is a failure as far as it applies to appointments in the Railway Mail Service, and he is anxious to have these appointments put under the control of the Postmaster-General.

Ex-Senator Platt, of New York was in Washington last week. If he came for any special purpose no newspaper man was shrewd enough to find it out. He spent some time with Secretary Tracy and also met Secretary Blaine. J. B.

Reports of Mrs. Parnell's Poverty.

Last week a report was sent out by the Associated Press, that Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the great Irish leader, was living in great poverty at Bordentown, N. J. Mrs. Parnell was the daughter of the late Commodore Stuart of the United States Navy and always resided in this country. A Report from Mr. Parnell says that he was greatly surprised when he read in the newspapers the reports which spoke of the poverty of his mother, and that he immediately cabled to his agent in New York to supply her with funds. He had no reason to suppose that his mother was pressed for money, as on previous occasions when she desired help she had always applied for and obtained a prompt remittance of the sum required. He had received a number of letters from her recently, and in none of them did she complain of a want of money. On the contrary, she wrote in good spirits, and referred to her intention to realize a large amount from the crops of her estate at Bordentown, New Jersey. These crops she had been storing for several years, waiting for an advance in prices, and she expected to obtain for them the sum of 650 pounds. Mr. Parnell thinks that his mother's income from the crops has been attached to await the issue of a legal proceeding in regard to a foreclosure sale of the Bordentown estate. He don't suppose there is any danger of such a sale, as years ago he instructed his American bankers to guard against this by necessary advances of money, if required.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, use Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. Only nerve medicine for the price in market.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER STANDARD TIME. 1889.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
23 Sat	6 57	4 37	8 54	7 35	8 20
24 Sun	6 58	4 36	6 10	8 21	9 20
25 Mon	6 59	4 36	7 16	9 15	10 20
26 Tues	7 0	4 35	8 25	10 15	11 20
27 Wed	7 1	4 35	9 37	11 20	.....
28 Thurs	7 2	4 34	10 47	0 35	12 20
29 Fri	7 3	4 34	11 58	1 35	1 43

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h. 5m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 3h. 37m., evening.
New Moon 23d day, 8h. 41m., evening.
First Quarter, 29th day, 6h. 22m., evening.

USE HEYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Sunlight and shadow—A photograph.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

How much does a foot weigh?—A simpleton.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

1. For sale for $12,000, an excellent family residence with land sufficient for another house—near Bull street.
2. For sale, a superior cottage on the "hill" with stable—$3,000—near Catherine street.
3. A double-tenement house, each tenement $15, and stable in the rear $100, say $360 yearly income—will sell for $4,250. Berkeley street.
4. Furnished and unfurnished houses and superior tenements.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Mary C., wife of James Hazard, in the 57th year of her age.

In this city, 16th inst., Edward F., youngest son of Mary A., and the late Thomas J. Lynch, aged 21 years and 10 months.

In this city, 15th inst., Susan, wife of John G. Weaver, in the 26th year of her age.

In this city, 19th inst., John L. Sullivan, aged 37 years.

In this city, 20th inst., Mary W., wife of Thomas J. Barlow aged 62 years.

In Middletown, 15th inst., Lucy N. widow of the late Perry W. Freeborn, in the 77th year of her age.

In Middletown, 20th inst., John G. Smith, aged 68 years and 3 months.

In Providence, 16th inst., Stephen Murray, 61; 15th, Mary, widow of Benjamin Richards, 92; 17th, Ann, wife of the late Daniel Mulvey, 79; 18th, Roger Williams, son of Captain Peter Brucker, 31; 18th, Eliza, widow of James Barnes, 73; 18th, Lawrence Flood, 83.

In Pawtucket, 19th inst., George Gowdey, in his 71st year.

In Pawtucket, 19th inst., John Elder Eaton in his 80th year.

1890.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

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CHRISTMAS PHOTOGRAPHS.

All persons who intend to send their photographs to Europe, California, or other distant place, and desire them to reach their destination on Christmas Day must remember and allow two weeks' time for their transit. Many wait until it's too late and then strive for impossibilities. The orders for these photos should be all in by Dec. 1st.

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Farm and Family

Poultry Notes.

Chickens are better pets than pigs, dogs and poodles. Care and kindness will make them very tame and docile, and objects of great interest, especially to children.

Skimmed milk is excellent for fowls, but in feeding it had best be mixed with bran or shorts, or the fowls will soil their feathers with it. A flock of dirty and bedraggled fowls is no prettier than dirty and bedraggled children.

Every farm, no matter how large, should have its poultry yard, so that the fowls can be kept out of mischief when wanted. It is easier to fence them in than to fence them out of a garden, or "shoo" them from the back-door or front veranda. They had better be confined the first part of each day in a roomy yard where there is plenty of grass, shade and water. Not many eggs will be lost then, nor many flowers or vegetables destroyed.

Newly hatched chickens need no food for the first twenty-four hours. Nature provides for them for that length of time. What they need is to be warm and quiet. Feed when they begin to walk alone and seem to look for food.

In whitewashing a hennery put some kerosene into the mixture for the benefit of the hen lice.

Fowls love to "loaf" in and under evergreen trees, but they will disfigure and destroy the lower branches if allowed to have their way. Handsome evergreens are too good for fowls to ruin.

A fruit orchard is the best place above all others for confining fowls. A movable lath fence can be easily and cheaply made, and every interest will be promoted by confinement there a considerable part of each day during the growing season. If one cannot fence in the old orchard he has, make an enclosure at a more convenient place and plant fruit trees in it.

The worst enemy to poultry is lice. These destoy the profit on thousands of flocks. The best, cheapest, and most easily applied remedy is kerosene. To free a hen house of lice paint it on the inside with kerosene (or even drench it) from top to bottom, filling every crack and crevice, nest boxes and all. Apply a little to the fowls on the back of the head and under the wings.

A poultry yard can properly be the dumping ground for a great deal of vegetable rubbish, to give the occupants exercise in scratching, and to convert the rubbish into manure or mulch. A ton of weeds, straw, leaves, salt or bog hay, seaweed or cornstalks, will soon be scratched fine in a populous poultry yard. The weather assists of course.

A low roosting place in winter, with a tight ceiling only a few feet above the heads of the fowls, will greatly promote their comfort in severe weather. No eggs need be expected when they suffer from cold.

When whole corn is fed to fowls it is best to give it just before they go to roost. It is longer in digesting than ground or cooked food, and furnishes more warmth for a cold night. Give hot mashes or small grain in the morning.

Hen manure is valuable, but much of its value is usually lost by exposure to the weather. It should soon be put into boxes or barrels, along with some deodorizer, such as dry muck, dry earth, sawdust, or even coal ashes. Wood ashes should never be mixed with dry manure, but applied by itself.

To cure roup, prevent it. Keep the henhouse clean, warm and dry.

A fowl's comb is an index of its health. The healthy fowl's comb is crimson red, and usually very stiff and erect, unless it is so large as to "flop" over, as in the Leghorn and Spanish families.—[Philip Snyder in the Ploughman.

An Unpleasant Rumor.

A serious danger impends over the dairymen of New York if the reported purchase of more than three hundred cheese factories in the best dairy counties of the State by an English syndicate is true, says the N. Y. Times. The report, too, that exorbitant prices are offered for the factories seems to indicate that the business is likely to be disastrous to the farmers who supply the milk, for, as the price of cheese is regulated by the market rates prevailing generally and cannot well be increased by any possible combination, the prices given for milk may be lowered. So far the entrance of English speculators into American agriculture has been disastrous to every one concerned except those who sold out to them. An example is given by the great Prairie Cattle Company formed a few years ago by a number of English speculators, upon whose methods a committee of inquiry has been recently letting some light. This company bought out several ranches and, as was given out, 139,770 head of cattle for about $4,000,000. The most reckless and ruinous management followed. Dividends were declared of 25 and 27 per cent. out of secret sales of the stock until only 58,168 head now remain. The American vendors and the original shareholders netted handsome returns by selling out shares at a large premium on the strength of these dividends. And now it is proposed to reduce the capital by writing off about $1,500,000 from the stock, and the present owners are sad and sorry men.

Candy Making Recipes.

BY CHAS. SCRANTON.

Glucose (which is simply corn syrup) is the foundation of all candies, and may be procured very cheaply from any confectioner. As to utensils, while a granite iron saucepan with lip to facilitate pouring out, is preferable, any bright tinned pan or kettle may be used.

VANILLA CARAMELS—If the directions are carefully followed you will say with many another, "Such caramels are seldom tasted." 4 cups granulated sugar, 3 tablespoons glucose, 1 cup water. Boil, stirring most of the time, until it will harden when dropped in cold water. Then add immediately 1 cup rich cream, and butter size of an egg. Let it boil again till it will harden in cold water, when remove from stove and flavor to taste—about 3 teaspoonfuls generally—but one must be governed by taste in that, as some extracts are stronger than others.

Pour out in a buttered dripping pan so that it will be about ¼ of an inch thick. Let it cool, then cut up in square blocks and wrap in paraffine paper.

This paper should be cut up in squares about two or three inches and kept ready.

The paper which grocers put over butter is just as good and much cheaper, though not quite as attractive looking, on account of its yellow tint. When the above caramel recipe has been mastered, it is very easy to make a great variety, by using different flavors.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS—Same as above, only adding one-fourth pound of Baker's chocolate, grated fine, with the cream and butter.

NUT CARAMELS—Same as vanilla caramels, only add two cups of hickory or walnut meats just before removing from the stove. These are delicious.

COCOANUT CARAMELS—After the caramel is poured out, sprinkle dessicated cocoanut thickly over the top, or what is nicer still, though some trouble, pare off the hard part from a fresh nut and cut in very thin slices, sprinkle on in same manner.

EXCELLENT CREAM TAFFY—3 cups granulated sugar, ½ cup vinegar, ½ cup water, butter size of a walnut. Boil without stirring, until it will candy when dropped in cold water. Flavor and pour out on a buttered dish. When cool pull till white, then cut up in sticks with sharp scissors.

BUTTER SCOTCH—1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, ½ cup butter, 1 teaspoon vinegar, pinch soda, boil all together till done, pour in buttered pan and cut up in squares when cold and wrap in paraffine paper.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS—Four cups granulated sugar, 3 tablespoons glucose, 1 cup boiling water. Stir thoroughly, put cover on, let it boil rapidly till it will almost candy, but not quite. Then pour it out in a large pan so that it will cover the bottom not more than two inches deep. Set in a cool place till it is about lukewarm. Try by putting the finger into the bottom. Then stir with a wooden paddle until it looks white and dry as if it was graining, then put in the hands and knead as you would bread, when it will very soon be of a fine creamy consistency, and this is just what is wanted.

You can, if you wish, make several varieties of this cream at once, simply by dividing into several parts and flavoring differently, say one vanilla, one lemon and one rose, and the rose may be tinted a lovely pink.

To flavor, pour a few drops of the extract on the cream and knead a few times.

Cover the cream with a damp napkin and it will keep in perfect condition some time.

Dust your molding board with the least bit of flour, roll this cream on it, then cut in small pieces and form into balls between the palm of hands, and set on paraffine paper to harden. It is better to do this part the day before you fix the chocolate as they will be firmer.

Put a cake of Baker's chocolate in a pan (set in another pan of boiling water) to melt. When melted cut into it a lump of paraffine the size of a small hickory nut, and a piece of butter about half as large, add a few drops of vanilla.

Now roll the cream in this melted chocolate and set on paraffine paper to harden. A fork is convenient to dip them with.

Now for that which is tinted pink—first form into nice round balls the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and press into the top of each a blanched almond, then roll in granulated sugar. They are very pretty.

Part of the cream may be tinted chocolate, by kneading in a little grated chocolate.

Now to make lovely Fruit Candy, or "Wedding Cake," as the confectioners call it. Chop up raisins, figs, citron and almonds to suit you, and knead it in with some of the plain cream. Then roll out a layer of the plain white cream about a half-inch thick, then put a layer of pink on that, then a layer of the fruit, then pink again, being careful that it reaches over the side to the other layer of pink, then the white again to reach over to the other layer of white. Roll in the melted chocolate and lay on paraffine paper to harden. When hard, slice across as you would a loaf of bread and you will be surprised to see how lovely the "Wedding Cake" is.

The pink color is simply a little cochineal and aniline put in a bottle and some alcohol poured on. Any druggist will put it up for a few cents.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Old-Time Thanksgiving Dainties.

BY MRS. ELIZA R. PARKER.

NEW ENGLAND DOUGHNUTS—Sift a pound and a half of flour, divide it in two parts. Make a hole in the centre of one part, pour in a wineglass of yeast, mix the flour gradually into it, adding warm milk to make soft dough. Cover and set by the fire for two hours. Into the other part of the flour, cut up five ounces of butter, and rub fine, add half a pound of powdered sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful rose water and half a pint of milk. Beat three eggs very light and throw them into the mixture. When the sponge is light mix all together and set by the fire one hour. When light turn out on the pastry board, and cut in thick cakes, diamond shaped. Have a skillet of boiling lard, put in the diamonds and fry them brown. When cool, grate lump sugar over them.

AUNT DINAH'S DOUGHNUTS—Scald a pint of milk, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stand aside to cool. When cool, stir in half a cup of yeast, and flour to make a stiff dough. Knead lightly, cover, and stand aside to rise. When light cut in cakes with a large cutter, and with a small one make a hole in the centre. Lay on a clean board, sprinkled with flour, cover, and let stand half an hour. Have ready a deep kettle of boiling lard. Put the doughnuts in and fry brown, turn carefully. Take up, drain, and dust with powdered sugar.

THANKSGIVING BUNS—Boil a little saffron in sufficient water to cover, strain and cool. Rub half a pound of fresh butter into a pound of sifted flour and make into a paste with four well-beaten eggs. Add the saffron. Put the dough in a pan and cover with a cloth. Set in a warm place to rise. When light mix into it a quarter of a pound of sugar, a grated nutmeg, and two spoonfuls of caraway seeds. Roll out the dough, divide into cakes, strew with caraway comfits and bake in flat tins.

A PYRAMID OF TARTS. (An old-time Thanksgiving Dainty.)—Roll out a sufficient quantity of the best puff paste, and with an oval cutter, cut out seven or eight pieces of different sizes. Bake them all separately and when cool place them on a dish in a pyramid (gradually diminishing in size) the largest piece at the bottom and the smallest at the top. Take various preserved fruits, and lay some of the largest on the lower tarts; on the next place smaller fruits, and so on till finished at the top with small sweetmeats. The upper one containing only a single raspberry or strawberry.

PUMPKIN PIE—Take a pint of pumpkin after being stewed and press through a colander. Melt in half a pint of warm milk, a quarter of a pound of butter add the same quantity of sugar, stirring them well together. Beat eight eggs very light and add gradually to the other ingredients. Stir in a wineglass of rose water, a large teaspoonful powdered mace and cinnamon mixed, and a grated nutmeg.' Put on pastry and bake.

GRANDMOTHER'S THANKSGIVING PUDDING—Grate all the crumbs of a stale loaf of bread, boil a quart of milk, and pour it, boiling hot, over the grated bread, cover and let it steep for an hour, then set to cool. Prepare half a pound of currants, washed and dried, half a pound of stoned raisins and a quarter of a pound of citron cut in slips; add two grated nutmegs, a tablespoonful of mace and cinnamon powdered together. Mix half a pound of loaf sugar with half a pound of butter. Mix with the bread and milk, add a glass of currant jelly and a glass of cider. Beat eight eggs very light, and stir into the mixture. Add by degrees the raisins and currants dredged with flour, and stir very hard. Put in a buttered pudding dish, and bake two hours. Eat with pudding sauce.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Household Fancy Work.

CROCHET INSERTION AND EDGING.

Make a chain of 8 stitches.

1st row—Work 3 long crochet stitches in the 5th chain of the work, 2 chain, 3 more long stitches in same stitch, 1 long stitch in last chain.

2d row—Work 3 chain, 3 long stitches in the loop formed by 2 chain in the last row, 2 chain, 3 long stitches in the same loop, 1 long crochet stitch in the last of the 3 chain at the beginning of last row. Repeat the 2d row until you have the required length. On each side of this are worked three or more rows, according to the width desired.

1st side row—Three chain, 1 long crochet stitch in 1st loop, 1 chain, 1 long stitch in same loop, 1 chain, 1 long stitch in 2d loop, 1 chain, 1 long stitch in same loop, repeat to the end.

2d side row—Three chain, 1 long stitch in 1st loop, 1 chain, 1 long stitch in next loop, repeat to end of row.

3d row—Same as 2d. When these 3 rows are worked on the other side, the insertion is complete.

For edging to match, work a chain of 8.

1st row—Three long crochet stitches in the 5th chain from the hook, 2 chain, 3 long stitches in same loop, 1 long stitch in last stitch of chain.

2d row—Three chain, 3 long crochet stitches in loop formed by 2 chain of previous row, 2 chain, 2 long stitches in same loop, 1 long stitch in last stitch of chain of last row.

3d row—Three chain, 3 long stitches in loop formed by 2 chain in centre of last row, 2 chain, 2 long stitches in the same loop, 1 long stitch in last stitch of 3 chain at the beginning of last row, 2 chain, 1 long stitch in loop formed by 3 chain at the beginning of last row, this begins the scallop on the lower edge of lace, 2 chain, 1 long stitch. Repeat until you have 4 long stitches, with 2 chain between in the same loop. Two chain, 1 short crochet stitch in the last stitch of the first chain that was made.

4th row—Three long crochet stitches, 2 chain and 3 more long stitches in 1st loop of 2 chain, 1 short crochet in 2d loop of 2 chain, repeat once, 3 long stitches, 2 chain, 3 more long stitches in the remaining loop, 3 long stitches, 2 chain, 3 long stitches into next loop of 2 chain, 1 long stitch into last of 3 chain at beginning of last row. This finishes 1 scallop.

2d scallop, 1st row—Three chain, 3 long stitches, 2 chain, 2 more long stitches into 1st loop of 2 chain, 1 long stitch into loop between the two groups of 3 long stitches. The remainder of the scallop is the same as the first. When the length required is made, work 3 chain, 1 long stitch, 1 chain, 1 long stitch into the 1st loop on the upper edge of the work, 1 chain, 1 long stitch, 1 chain, 1 long stitch in next loop, repeat to the end of the edging. This is the 1st side row.

2d row is the same, except that there is only 1 chain and 1 long stitch in each loop.

3d row is the same as the 2d.

CROSS-STITCH WORK ON GINGHAM.

Materials: After the dress or apron on which the work is to be made has been finished, white or red linen floss is needed, thickness to agree with the blocks on the dress.

Begin the work at the back and work around.

When white is used, with cross-stitches, cross out the darkest squares, when red or other dark-colored floss is used strike out the white spots, thus making the embroidery appear lighter or darker than the groundwork.

No definite instructions can be given but to select some pattern, and cross out the light or dark squares to form the pattern.

Any pattern which can be worked in cross-stitch can be executed on the gingham, crosses, squares, leaves, diamonds, outlines of objects, flowers, etc.

PRETTY MATS.

A sheet of white wadding and a skein of Saxony will make three mats ten inches in diameter.

Cut out a circle of wadding, any size you wish, and strips two inches wide, long enough to go round the circle three times. Take the Saxony—pink or light green makes beautiful ones—and crochet around the mats and both sides of the strip, with chain of twelve stitches, caught about an inch apart. Then plait in double box-plaits, and sew through the centre, having the edges of the plaiting and mat even. Tack the edges of each box-plait together, making it stand up full. They are pretty, easily made and serviceable, as the dust slides off the shiny surface. Some one try them.

Poor, but Honest.

The other forenoon a young man with a forlorn-looking countenance and a suit of clothes which seemed to have run altogether and consolidated to save expense, mounted a salt-barrel on the sidewalk in Michigan avenue and started off with:

"My dear friends, pause a moment and hear my narrative. I am a poor, but honest young man. My motto is 'Excelsior.' My parents are dead, and I am a lone orphan."

He added considerable to the above, and in a few minutes he had a crowd of fifty people around him. Then he announced:

"My dear friends, I do not ask for charity. All I want is a fair show to make my way in life. I shall now ask you to chip a nickel apiece, and I will endeavor to do something never yet done on the face of the globe. I will try to turn a quadruple somersault in the air."

The crowd seemed to like the idea, and the small change rattled in until the gross amount was about $3. Then the young man got down off the barrel, spit on his hands, picked out his ground and turned a pretty fair somersault. He turned another and another, and then remounted the barrel and said:

"Kind friends, I have tried to, but I can't do it. Assuring you of my heartfelt thanks for your kindness, I remain yours truly."

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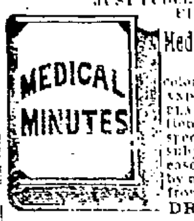

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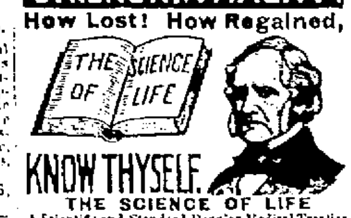

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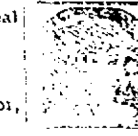

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THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

A Paper Read Before the Mohonk Conference, by Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The American Indians, not including the so-called Indians of Alaska, are supposed to number about 250,000, and to have a school population (6 to 16 years) of perhaps 50,000. If we exclude the five civilized tribes which provide for the education of their own children, the number of Indians of school age to be educated by the government, does not exceed 40,000, of whom 15,000 were enrolled in schools last year, leaving but 25,000 to be provided with school privileges. They occupy for the most part government reservations, chiefly in the Western States and Territories, widely separated, and aggregating approximately 190,000 square miles. These people are separated into numerous tribes, and differ very widely in their language, religion, native characteristics, and modes of life. Some are very ignorant and degraded, living an indolent and brutish sort of life, while others have attained to a high degree of civilization, scarcely inferior to that of their white neighbors.

Any generalizations regarding these people must, therefore, be considered as applicable to any particular tribe with such modifications as its peculiar place in the scale of civilization warrants. It is certainly true, however, that as a mass the Indians are below the whites of this country in their general intelligence and mode of living. They enjoy very few of the comforts, and almost none of the luxuries, which are the pride and boast of their more fortunate neighbors.

When we speak of the education of the Indians, we mean that comprehensive system of training and instruction which will convert them into American citizens, put within their reach the blessings which the rest of us enjoy and enable them to compete successfully with the white man on his own ground and with his own methods. Education is to be the medium through which the rising generation of Indians are to be brought into fraternal and harmonious relationship with their white fellow-citizens, and with them enjoy the sweets of refined homes, the delight of social intercourse, the emoluments of commerce and trade, the advantages of travel, together with the pleasures that come from literature, science, and philosophy, and the solace, and stimulous afforded by a true religion.

That such a great revolution for these people is possible is becoming more and more evident to those who have watched with an intelligent interest the work which, notwithstanding all its hindrances and discouragements, has been accomplished for them during the last few years. It is no longer doubtful that, under a wise system of education, carefully administered, the condition of this whole people can be radically improved in a single generation.

Under the peculiar relations which the Indians sustain to the government of the United States, the responsibility for their education rests primarily and almost wholly upon the nation. This grave responsibility, which has now been practically assumed by the government, must be borne by it alone. It cannot safely or honorably either shirk it, or delegate it to any other party. The task is not by any means an herculean one. The entire Indian school population is less than that of Rhode Island. The government of the United States, now one of the richest on the face of the earth, with an overflowing treasury, has at its command unlimited means, and can undertake and complete this work without feeling it to be in any degree a burden. Although very imperfect in its details, and needing to be modified and improved in many particulars, the present system of schools is capable, under wise direction, of accomplishing all that can be desired.

In order that the government shall be able to secure the best results in the education of the Indians, these things are desirable,—indeed, I might say necessary:—

First. Ample provision should be made at an early day for the accommodation of the entire mass of Indian school children and youth. To resist successfully and overcome the tremendous downward pressure of inherited prejudice and the stubborn conservatism of centuries, nothing less than universal education should be attempted.

Second. Whatever steps are necessary should be taken to place these children under proper educational influences. If under any circumstances compulsory education is justifiable, it certainly is in this case. Education, in the broad sense in which it is here used, is the Indians' only salvation. With it they will become honorable, useful, happy citizens of a great republic, sharing on equal terms in all its blessings. Without it, they are doomed either to destruction or to hopeless degradation.

Third. The work of Indian education should be completely systematized. The camp schools, agency boarding schools, and the great industrial schools, should be related to each other so as to form a connected and complete whole. So far as possible there should be a uniform course of study, similar methods of instruction, the same text-books, and a carefully organized and well-understood system of industrial training.

Fourth. The system should be conformed, so far as practicable, to the common school system now universally adopted in all the States. It should be non-partisan, non-sectarian. The teachers and employees, should be appointed only after the most rigid scrutiny into their qualificatione for their work. They should have a stable tenure of office, being removed only for cause. They should receive for their service wages corresponding to those paid for similar service in the public schools. They should be carefully inspected and supervised by a sufficient number of properly qualified superintendents.

Fifth. While, for the present, special stress should be laid upon that kind of industrial training which will fit the Indians to earn an honest living in the various occupations which may be open to them, ample provision should also be made for that general literary culture which the experience of the white race has shown to be the very essence of education. Especial attention should be directed toward giving them a ready command of the English language. To this end, only English should be allowed to be spoken, and only English-speaking teachers should be employed in schools supported wholly or in part by the government.

Sixth. The scheme should make ample provision for the higher education of the few who are endowed with special capacity or ambition, and are destined to leadership. There is an imperative necessity for this, if the Indians are to be assimilated into the national life.

Seventh. That which is fundamental in all this is the recognition of the complete manhood of the Indians, their individuality, their right to be recognized as citizens of the United States, with the same rights and privileges which we accord to any other class of people. They should be free to make for themselves homes wherever they will. The reservation system is an anachronism which has no place in our modern civilization. The Indian youth should be instructed in their rights, privileges, and duties as American citizens; should be taught to love the American flag; should be imbued with a genuine patriotism, and made to feel that the United States, and not some paltry reservation, is their home. Those charged with their education should constantly strive to awaken in them a sense of independence, self-reliance, and self-respect.

Eighth. Those educated in the large industrial boarding-schools should not be returned to the camps against their will, but should be not only allowed, but encouraged to choose their own vocations, and contend for the prizes of life wherever the opportunities are most favorable. Education should seek the disintegration of the tribes, and not their segregation. They should be educated, not as Indians, but as Americans. In short, the public school should do for them what it is so successfully doing for all the other races in this country,—assimilate them.

Ninth. The work of education should begin with them while they are young and susceptible, and should continue until habits of industry and love of learning have taken the place of indolence and indifference. One of the chief defects which have heretofore characterized the efforts made for their education has been the failure to carry them far enough, so that they might compete successfully with the white youth, who have enjoyed the far greater advantages of our own system of education. Higher education is even more essential to them than it is for white children.

Tenth. Special pains should be taken to bring together in the large boarding schools members of as many different tribes as possible, in order to destroy the tribal antagonism and to generate in them a feeling of common brotherhood and mutual respect. Wherever practicable, they should be admitted on terms of equality into the public schools, where, by daily contact with white children, they may learn to respect them and become respected in turn. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that at no distant day, when the Indians shall have all taken up their lands in severalty and have become American citizens, there will cease to be any necessity for Indian schools maintained by the government. The Indians, where it is impracticable for them to unite with their white neighbors, will maintain their own schools.

Eleventh. Co-education of the sexes is the surest and perhaps only way in which the Indian woman can be lifted out of that position of servility and degradation which most of them now occupy, on to a plane where their husbands and the men generally will treat them with the same gallantry and respect which is accorded to their more favored white sister.

Twelfth. The happy results already achieved at Carlisle, Hampton, and elsewhere, by the so-called "outing system," which consists in placing Indian pupils in white families where they are taught the ordinary routine of housekeeping, farming, etc., and are brought into intimate relationship with the highest type of American rural life, suggests the wisdom of a large extension of the system. By this means they acquire habits of industry, a practical acquaintance with civilized life, a sense of independence, enthusiasm for home, and the practical ability to earn their own living. This system has in it the "promise and the potency" of their complete emancipation.

Thirteenth. Of course, it is to be understood that, in addition to all of the work here outlined as belonging to the government for the education and civilization of the Indians, there will be requisite the influence of the home, the Sabbath-school, the church, and religious institutions of learning. There will be urgent need of consecrated missionary work and liberal expenditure of money on the part of individuals and religious organizations in behalf of these people. Christian schools and colleges have already been established for them by missionary zeal, and others will doubtless follow. But just as the work of the public schools is supplemented in the States by Christian agencies, so will the work of Indian education by the government be supplemented by the same agencies. There need be no conflict and no unseemly rivalry. The Indians, like any other class of citizens, will be free to patronize those schools which they believe to be best adapted to their purpose.

If the friends of Indian civilization can be led to unite upon a scheme of which the foregoing is a tentative outline, the so-called "Indian problem" can be quickly and successfully solved. The expense of it would be small compared with the present costly system of Indian reservations and agencies. It could be so far advanced during the present administration as to put it beyond the reach of enemies and opposers. An enlightened public opinion concentrated upon it would render it as secure as the public school system itself. The system is broad enough and elastic enough to admit of differences of opinion and diversities of method in minor details, without affecting its essential virtue.

A Safe Name.

In the year 1664, on the 5th day of December, the English ship Menai was crossing the straits and capsized in a gale. Of the eighty-one passengers on board but one was saved; his name was Hugh Williams. On the same day, in the year 1785, a pleasure schooner was wrecked on the Isle of Man. There were sixty persons on the boat, among them one Hugh Williams and his family. Of the threescore none but old Hugh Williams survived the shock. On the 5th day of August, 1820, a picnicking party on the Thames was run down by a coal barge. There were twenty-five of the picnickers, mostly children under twelve years of age. Little Hugh Williams, a visitor from Liverpool, only five years old, was the only one that returned to tell the tale. Now comes the most singular part of this singular story. On the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1889, a Leeds coal barge, with nine men, foundered; two of them, both Hugh Williams, an uncle and nephew, were rescued by some fishermen, and were the only men of the crew who lived to tell of the calamity. These are facts which can be substantiated, says the Leeds, England, Mercury.

What is a Cold in the Head?

Medical authorities say it is due to uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in a perspiration, etc. The important point is that a cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhal condition—for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

First origin of returning boar — H—b.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Bits of Information

Chicago has thirty miles of a boulevard 100 feet wide.

The indications point at present to a total vote of 225,000 in New York city this year.

America's first carriage came from Ireland at the end of the seventeenth century.

A few years ago Mattapoisett, Mass., had 270 children of school age, now it has only 168.

Germany makes the slowest railroad time, twelve miles an hour on accommodation trains.

"Hurrah!" This exclamation, so familiar to English ears, is said to be of Slavonic origin.

A circular saw that slits gold pens is the size of a quarter, and revolves 3,000 times per minute.

The Administration has paid off about $90,000,000 of the national debt during the past six months.

One of the remarkable things in Utah is a mountain near Salt Lake City completely covered by oyster shells.

Orris-root pillows are the latest cure for sleeplessness. They cost $30, and some people would rather lie awake.

It costs $1,500 to load and fire one of Krupp's latest contrivances for the destruction of human life and property.

It has been discovered that a very excellent quality of paper, either of fine or coarse texture, may be made from rice straw.

Over one hundred first-class iron-clad war steamers are now said to be in process of construction in various parts of the world.

It is calculated that 60,000 gallons of wine are drunk at the communion tables of the various religious bodies in America every year.

At the rate of increase in the past few years the wool crop of Colorado will soon exceed in value the output of her silver mines.

The largest collection of coins in the world is in Vienna. They are placed in the Public Cabinet of Antiquities, and number over 125,000.

Ice skating-rinks are to take the place in large cities of the roller skating-rink. The floor is flooded and the ice frozen by artificial process.

New York's vote would have elected Cleveland; 201 votes are necessary to an election, and with New York Cleveland would have had 204.

Over seven million dollars are annually spent in New York for champagne, the four Delmonico restaurants averaging over one million dollars alone.

The three most destructive wars were: Our Civil War, loss to both sides, 800,000; the Crimean War, 750,000, and the Turco-Russian War, 250,000.

Chief Justice Muth says the hair brush was not invented before the middle of the Seventeenth century, by one Lesdegar Thoma of Todtnau, in Baden.

Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the American government over $3,000,000. The water-battery is considered one of the finest military works in the world.

The public libraries of Berlin contain 101,040 volumes, and the list of readers 16,665 names; (that is to say, not even one-half of the regular subscribers to the Pratt Free Library of Baltimore).

During the twelve months preceding July 1, 1889, no fewer than 53,675 names were added to the pension lists. Subtracting the 16,507 names dropped for death and other causes, we have a net increase for the year of 37,168.

While we have been adopting the Australian ballot the Australians have been introducing an American institution—Arbor day, to-wit. In South Australia the first Friday in August has been selected as tree-planting day.

There are 3000 medical women in the United States whose incomes range from $5,000 to $20,000 a year. The number is increasing every year, and the supply of "lady doctors" bids fair to be as great as that of the male physicians.

During September, 33,541 immigrants came to this country, against 39,856 in September, 1888. Germany furnished 8,120; England Wales, 6,581; Ireland, 5,233; Sweden and Norway, 3,830; Russia, 3,369; Scotland, 1,375; Italy, 1,776, and France, 768.

Hamlet was first presented in the city of New York on the evening of the 26th of November, 1761, and at "The New Theatre in Chapel street"—now Beekman street—near Nassau, the younger Lewis Hallam, the original "Hamlet" in America (at Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1759), playing the titular part.

What has become of the little gold dollar? An official of the Philadelphia Mint says that only about 5,000 of them are coined for monetary circulation and that they are mostly used for ornamental purposes. The gold dollar is too small to be a desirable pocket piece, and it is very seldom one is seen in business transactions.

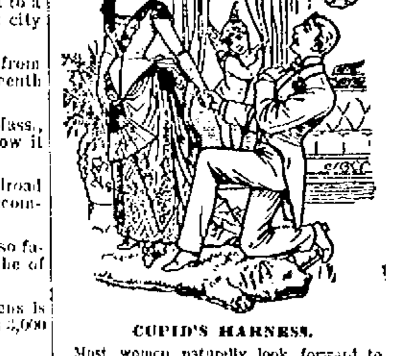
The Government has not yet published the statistics of the Confederate armies. The surrender of General Lee caused the paroling of 174,223 officers and men; there were also 98,802 prisoners of war, so that the entire Confederate armies at the end of the war amounted only to 273,025 men, as against an available Union force of 702,303.

Mme. Boulanger.

No more pathetic spectacle now confronts the eyes of the world than that of Mme. Boulanger, wife of the flighty-fancied General, who for so long has lived alone with her two daughters in retiracy in Paris. Here is a sad though handsome face, in which pain has cut more lines and grooves than time; while to listen to her low, sweet voice is to wonder how the General can endure passing any of his days beyond the reach of its subtle music. She is a gentle, little heart-broken lady from whom the iron hands of ambition have clutched all that she found best in love.

And she has not even the satisfaction of knowing that the man who turned the sunshine of her earlier days into the bleak desolation of the present ever gives her a single thought. Still she does not condemn him. "It is not for me to judge him," she sometimes says when some one accosts her concerning him; "we loved each other once;" "some day," she usually adds, "he will need my love again. I do not wish to be divorced from him, because I want to retain the right to care for him when all the rest of the world forsakes him—when, save his wife, he has no friend." History tells us of few more beautiful characters than hers. How unworthy of her is the roystering, blatant demagogue to whom she remains so true.

Remedy ... Hood's Sarsaparilla ... 100 Doses One Dollar.



CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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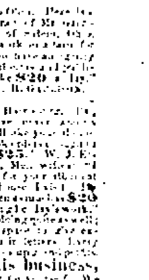
Purely Vegetable! Perfectly Harmless!

UNEQUALED AS A LIVER PILL.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Billous Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

A $20 A Day Man!



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Shall we start YOU in this business, ... Photograph Albums ... 125,000 ...

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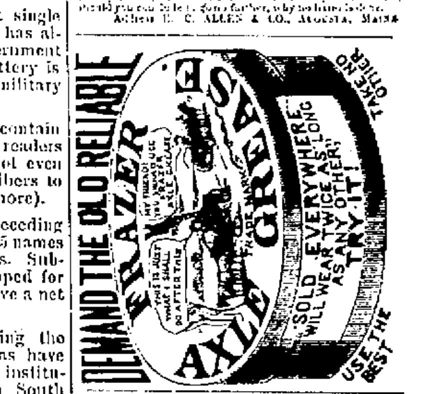

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Your Eye! Those Election

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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J. B. MASON'S,

In the Perry Mill Building, 339 Thames Street.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Advertisements.

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CLOAK STORE,
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Providence, R. I.

Alaska Seal CLOAKS.

We have only the best quality of London-Dyed Alaska Seals in our Garments. The color we warrant never to fade, the skins never to tear or wear badly. In fact, we warrant them in every particular. The prices are low. We bought our seals last spring, before the rise in prices. The fit is like all our Cloaks—perfection itself. Can you ask for more? Look before you buy. We carry always the largest assortment and do the largest Cloak business in Providence.

$10—Our sale of $10 Ladies' Newmarkets is composed of all Cloaks that sold for $12, $13, $14 and $15. All in one lot at $10.

Ladies' Plush Jackets, $12, $15, $18, $20 to $35.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

FOR A FEW DAYS.

HYACINTHS 10c., $1 per doz.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS all in bloom, 5 and 10 for $1.00.
WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.

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SPECIAL
BARGAIN
IN OUR
OVERCOAT
DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S
BLUE and BROWN
Beaver Overcoats
FOR **$10.00,**

Sold elsewhere at $12.50 and are considered cheap at that,
And many
Other Styles
Ranging from
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OF
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REEFERS
Ever exhibited in Newport.

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A. C. Landers' Column

1889 1889

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22d ANNUAL OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

—AT—

A. C. Landers,
167 THAMES ST.,
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Grand Opening
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New Goods Received Daily until the End of the Holiday Season.

An Early Inspection is Kindly Recommended, to take the First Choice in the Vast Selection of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
NOVELTIES.

Toys,
Games,
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Cabinets,
Paper Weights,
Brass Candle Sticks,
Japanese Goods,
Baskets,
Panels,
Fans,
Teapots,
Cracker Jars,
Chocolate Pots,
Cups and Saucers,
Fancy Plates,
Fancy Flower Pots,
Sugars and Creams,
Vases,
Rose Jars,
Toilet Sets,
Trays,
Stamp Boxes,
Match Safes,
Blotters,
Cuff Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Collar Boxes,
Book Slides,
Bon-Bon Boxes,
Satin-Lined Baskets.
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Wall Baskets,
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Children's Wooden Chairs,
Sail Boats,
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Work Boxes,
Tin Kitchens,
Tin Stoves,
Tin and Iron Trains,
Tin Harness and Carts.

—AT—

Landers',
Who displays more HOLIDAY GOODS than all other dealers combined.

A. C. Landers. Covell's Blk.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning 9:30 meeting will be held in the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church.

On account of the special meetings to be held next week, the Bible Class will postpone meeting until Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d.

Mr. C. H. Allen, Physical Director of the Association Gymnasium, is visiting his brother who is Director of the Springfield, Mass., Association Gymnasium.

The Gymnasium classes are well attended. The boys class is larger than in years past and additional members are daily received.

Last Thursday night, despite the inclemency of the weather, about one hundred association and auxiliary members gathered in the Association rooms, and enjoyed a pleasant social season. Mr. H. W. Cozzens, Jr., read three appropriate selections, and Mrs. F. N. Cowie rendered as many banjo solos, accompanied on piano by Miss Potter. The reading and solos were received by an appreciative audience. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing college songs.

These monthly gatherings of the association members bid fair to be very popular.

Beginning Sunday evening and continuing throughout the week, a series of meetings will be held in the Association Hall for men. The following pastors will conduct and address the meetings: Sunday evening, Nov. 24, Rev. W. I. Ward; Monday evening, 25th, Rev. Mr. Jacob; Tuesday evening, 26th, Rev. R. G. MacKay; Wednesday evening, 27th, Rev. E. P. Tuller; Friday evening, 29th, Rev. F. F. Emerson.

The Sunday night meeting will commence at 6 o'clock, and the remaining services at 8 o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas.

Court came in Monday, Judge Wilbur presiding. The following cases were disposed of: Constant Smith vs. Patrick Burke, defendent submits to judgment for $185.67; Benjamin Bliven vs. John Lyons, et al. Defendant submitted to judgment for $250.

Samuel Hickerton, Emily W. Carry, Noah Redford, Emma D. Fadden and William S. Vose vs. Newport Street Railway Company, five cases. Defendant submits to judgment in each case and appeals to the March term of the Supreme Court. The grand jury brought in indictments in each of the cases considered, four in all.

Tuesday a large number of cases were continued, and the case of John L. Sullivan vs. P. H. Horgan taken up for trial and occupied the attention of the court till late Thursday when the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the case of William O. Greene & Son vs. Isaac Rice, judgment was rendered for plaintiffs for $572.80 and costs. In Braman, Dow & Company vs. Orrison S. Marden, for plaintiffs for $186 and costs. The case of Alexander N. Barker vs. Samuel W. Moran et al, of Nathan Barker vs. same, and of Patrick J. Murphy vs. same, are marked nil dicit as to defendant Moran, and defendant White submits to judgment in all of them. The respective amounts are $89.93, $146.92 and $110.22. Dennis W. Sheehan, et ux., vs. Augustin Bondin, judgment is entered for plaintiff for $150 and costs.

New Quarters for the Natural History Society.

At the last meeting of the Historical Society the committee appointed to prepare a lease of a portion of the Society's lands to the Natural History Society for a building presented its report with an accompanying lease, which, upon vote of the Society, the president and treasurer were authorized to sign and execute.

The sister of the wife of the florist, Mr. Hass, was slightly injured in front of Dames boarding house on Broadway, Thursday evening. She was driving out of town, when passing a street car her carriage came in contact with Mr. Alex. Barker's carriage. Her horse cleared himself from the carriage instantly, and she was thrown to the ground. Several bystanders went to her assistance immediately. She was not seriously hurt.

The Street Railway Co. are carrying on an average twelve hundred passengers a day which is a wonderful amount of business right in the winter season. People are fast acquiring the habit of taking the cars whenever they wish to go any distance. They find it vastly easier riding than walking and much more expeditious.

Mr. J. H. Rathbone the founder of the order of Knights of Pythias, is dangerously ill at Lima, Ohio. Mr. James B. Brayton of this city, chairman of the Finance committee of the Supreme Lodge K of P., has telegraphed to have everything possible done for him and spare no expense.

Joseph Barrett, superintendent of the Casino, left here Thursday night for Florida, where he will spend the winter at the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.

RHODE ISLAND.

The post office at Wakefield has been transferred to the care of its new postmaster. A branch office has been opened at Columbia Corner, for the convenience of people living in that vicinity.

J. P. Campbell & Co., proprietors of several mills, among them that at Potter Hill, were defendants in the Supreme Court at Providence, last week, when a former employe at East Providence sued for $15,000 damages for the loss of an eye by being hit with a flying shuttle. The complainant was nonsuited, the court holding that the accident was the result of his own negligence.

United States Senator Dixon has appointed as his private secretary Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Providence, late a reporter on the Journal. The Senator could not have found a better qualified secretary.

A handsome American flag has been presented to the public school at Phenix by the members of the local Grand Army Post, in acknowledgment of help received at a recent fair. A similar flag is to be made for the school at River Point.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate of this town held its regular session at the Town Hall on Monday, when all the members were present.

George W. Smith, executor of the will of David Smith presented an inventory of his personal estate amounting to $110.30, which was allowed and ordered recorded.

The first account of Felix A. Peckham, administrator on the estate of George Cullum, and the first and final account of Jethro J. Peckham, guardian of the estate of Howard R. Peckham, were examined, allowed and passed for record.

David C. Smith, executor of the will of James M. Smith, on his petition, was authorized to sell certain property of his testator at private sale.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Councilman William E. Coggeshall was appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements at the Town Hall for carrying out the new system of voting as provided in Chapter 631 of the Public Laws, which include the erection of a guard rail and three compartments for voters to prepare their ballots in seclusion. The room now used for a Council Chamber will probably be arranged to meet the requirements of the new voting law. The Town Sergeant was directed to distribute a copy of said law to each person in the town now qualified to vote or who may become so qualified.

To execute this new law and vote as therein provided, not only involves most radical changes in the former manner of voting and in the arrangement of the voting place, but precludes the possibility of holding the annual election of town officers at the same time, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the town as has been the custom for many years. It obviously will demand considerable study and examination of the law on the part of election officers throughout the state, previous to the day of election, in order to insure its proper execution, although claimed to be so very simple and easy of execution.

A communication was received from Julien T. Davies announcing that he had raised $375 from private sources, out of $600 which he thought could be raised from such sources, towards defraying the cost of applying a coat of crushed stone to Second and First Beach avenue. The council voted to expend as much as should be contributed from individuals for the same purpose up to the limit of $600.

James Corrigan & Co. presented an account for labor and material applied for the improvement of the West Main Road and of Bliss Road, amounting to $934.41. Of this amount, $601.41 was for crushed stone applied to the West Main Road and for constructing 461 feet of drain therein. The remaining $320 was for amount due on contract price for building Bliss Road. This account was ordered paid from the town treasury, as was also miscellaneous accounts to the amount of $100.19.

POLL TAX—The Assessors of Taxes met at the Town Hall on Wednesday pursuant to notice and assessed the poll tax required by Chapter 736 of the Public Laws. While the enrollment of male persons over twenty years of age shows an aggregate of 350 names, only 65 persons whose names are therein included were adjudged by the Assessors to be liable to the assessment of a poll tax and these were assessed accordingly. A large proportion of the male persons are either free-holders or taxed for personal property and quite a number are not citizens of the United States.

TIVERTON.

The Primitive Methodist church of North Tiverton, is getting ready for a grand Tea Party and entertainment on Thanksgiving Day, 28th inst. Very successful entertainments have been held in connection with this church, the forthcoming one will probably prove no exception to the rule. The improvements in and around the church are progressing slowly but well.

Two loads of planks have been placed on the East road, ready for the sidewalk.

Matthew G. Fuller has had a new barn erected on his farm near Punnetese Neck, the building is 20x21 feet, with 10 foot poles.

Annie Fuller has returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ballou, of Fall River, are the guests of Giles Chase and family.

The schools of this town closed Friday, the 22d inst., for a weeks' vacation.

A heavy rubber belt was stolen from the stone crusher last Friday night, which will cost the town $40 to replace.

A commodious row of sheds are in the course of erection (for the accommodation of horses) south of the Town Hall.

George O. Rose is having built a story-and-a-half house with ell attached.

Mr. Robertshaw is having a good-sized store built with tenement above.

Mr. Robert Ayre, from Pennsylvania, has undertaken the leadership of the choir at the P. M. church. A new anthem book by C. E. Leslie, of Chicago, has been introduced which gives general satisfaction.

PORTSMOUTH.

The public schools of this town closed their fall term yesterday. After a week's vacation they will reopen for their winter term.

A week ago yesterday Mr. Leonard Brown was thrown from his overart, and received quite severe injuries.

Deacon Jonathan W. Coggeshall is confined to his bed by illness. Mr. Isaac Brown of Newport is assisting in caring for him.

JAMESTOWN.

A large sale of land has been closed by Mr. Daniel Watson. It is a tract containing about five acres on Highland drive, belonging to the Highland Land Company, and was purchased by Mr. Benjamin H. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, for $10,250.

Miss Lizzie A. Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Otis Clarke, was married on Tuesday to Lieutenant Ely Helmick, U. S. A. The bridal couple left by the 3:15 boat and after a short tour will return to this place for a few days, after which they will go to Washington Territory, where they will reside.

At the meeting of the town council Monday afternoon the petition of the committee on sewer to be released was granted, and a vote of thanks was suggested but not passed. Mr. Samuel Smith was appointed a committee to have the sewer connected at the corner of Narragansett and Walcott avenues near the spring. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold, for George W. Chapin of Providence, one acre of land, situated on Bay View drive and Narragansett bay, to Amos L. Peckham and others, for $3,227.20.

A man of large understanding—The wearer of No. 12 boots.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little NERVE Pills. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fails to get proper strength from their food. Cures of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

Lots of beds they have, but none for sale—Blase ballist.

The revival meetings at the Shiloh Baptist Church have been held every evening this week with increasing interest. There have been twenty-five inquirers and five who have expressed a hope in Christ. The meetings will be continued every evening next week. There will be preaching by Rev. Mr. Wilson Sunday at 11.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. At 6.15 P. M. prayer and praise service.

The Newport Lodge of Elks will hold a social session at their lodge room on Thanksgiving night. Talent from abroad will be present.

The Crust of Tartar.

Speedily leaves the surface of teeth upon which the cleansing and preservative influence of SOZODONT is daily exerted. No form of decay can infest a set of "ivories" upon which it is used. It has, moreover, a most refreshing effect upon the mouth, in which it leaves a very agreeable taste, besides rendering the breath fragrant. If the mouth be rinsed with it after smoking, the taste of the tobacco is entirely dissipated. As an auxiliary to personal comeliness it cannot too highly be extolled. Sold by druggists.

New Advertisements.

An 8 Per Cent. Income.
Kansas City Property Exclusively.

Real Estate Bonds.

8 Per Cent. 8 Per Cent.

Front participating. Interest guaranteed. April and October Coupons payable in Boston.

Guaranteed First Mortgages.

8 Per Cent. 8 Per Cent.

25 per cent. special deposit additional security with American Loan and Trust Company.

Improved Business Property Bonds.

6 Per Cent. 6 Per Cent.

Office and Banking Building, with 50 per cent. Stock Bonus.
Other choice investments yielding 6 per cent. and upwards.
Send for monthly circulars, pamphlets, references and papers.

WINNER INVESTMENT COMPANY,
WM. H. PARMENTER, Gen. Agt.,
50 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

V. O. TAYLOR,
Special Agent, Providence, R. I., Equitable Building, 1 Custom House Street.
11-23-3m

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles H. Hadley (Carrie L. Hadley, wife of said Charles H. Hadley, joining therein in release of dower), to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation created by law bearing date, November 5th, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Land Evidence of New Shoreham, Mortgages, vol. 2, page 55, etc., the conditions contained in said mortgage having been broken: There will be sold at public auction, on the first described parcel of land, in the town of New Shoreham, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, December 17th, A. D. 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Charles H. Hadley, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to the following described parcels of land, as follows, viz:

First. All that certain tract of land situate in said town of New Shoreham, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly on Beach avenue, one thousand one hundred and thirty (1130) feet, and Westerly on said Beach avenue, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet; Southwesterly on land of A. D. Mitchell, one hundred and twelve (112) feet; Southerly partly on land of Joshua Dodge and partly on land of John W. Dodge, seven hundred and thirty (730) feet; then Easterly on land of Charles Dodge, seventy-four (74) feet; then Southerly on land of said Charles Dodge, two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet; then Southeasterly on the Harbor Pond; then Easterly on land of Gershon Mitchell, one hundred and eighty-seven (187) feet, containing eleven acres, more or less, with the "Hygeia Hotel," and all the personal property therein.

Second. One undivided half of a tract of land in said New Shoreham, bounded as follows: Northerly on the ocean; Easterly on land of Weeden Champlin; Southeasterly on the Robert Dunn Swamp; Southerly and Westerly on the Public Road to Grace's Cove, containing fifteen acres of land, more or less.

Third. One undivided half of a tract of land in said New Shoreham, bounded Easterly on said Public Road to Grace's Cove; Southerly on a private way; Southwesterly on land of Robert Dunn; then Easterly on land of said Robert Dunn; then Westerly on land of Barzilla Dunn, and Northerly on the Ocean, containing eleven acres, more or less.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sales.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Treasurer,
11-23 Mortgagee.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

NEWPORT, SC. SUPREME COURT.

JACOB MOTT, Jr. vs. JOHN C. MOTT } In Equity.

BY VIRTUE of and under a decree entered by said Court in the above-entitled cause November 1, 1889, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of December, 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, in the town of Portsmouth, in the state of Rhode Island, on the premises hereinafter described, "a certain tract of land with the buildings and improvements on the same, and containing about one hundred and thirty (130) acres of land, and situated about seven miles northerly from the City of Newport and on the westerly side of the West Road leading from Bristol Ferry to the City of Newport, and bounded easterly on said road on which it measures about fifty-eight (58) rods, southerly on lands of Benjamin Hall and of Edward Anthony, westerly on Narragansett Bay, and northerly on the Townsend Farm, so called."

Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time and place of the sale. The other conditions will be announced at the sale.

DARIUS BAKER,
Commissioner.
Newport, R. I., Nov. 21, 1889. 11-23-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
On the estate of Irena Shumway.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the residence of George W. Smith on Third Beach Road in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., one organ, 1 sewing machine, 1/4 of a pew in the M. E. Church, Middletown, R. I.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM,
11-23 Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
On the estate of David Smith.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the residence of George W. Smith on Third Beach Road, in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., if fair, if not, the next fair day, one cow, 2 wagons, 1 cider press, a lot of carpenter's tools, 1 onion planter, farming tools, 1 desk, 12 sash, 1 hay cutter, 1 root cutter, 1/4 or a pew in the M. E. Church, Middletown, R. I., etc.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM,
11-23 Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

Artillery Company
LECTURE COURSE,
—AT THE—
ARMORY on Clarke Street,
For the Benefit of the Building Fund.

A series of illustrated lectures by Mr. C. D. Mueller, as follows:

NOV. 25—Switzerland and the Alps.
DEC. 2—History of the United States.
DEC. 9—Egypt and the Nile.

Course Tickets, $1.00.
Single Admission, 50c.

Tickets to be had of the Members of the Company. 11-23

Old Solace
Whiskey,
Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill
HOLLAND GIN,
Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and 1/2 pt. (Imperial measure)
For sale by
Dennis W. Sheehan,
Sole Agent for Newport.
11-23

POLL TAX
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to

POLL TAX PAYERS

that I will be in my

OFFICE in the CITY HALL, upstairs,

—FROM—

DECEMBER 1, 1889,

To and including

December 31, 1889,

each day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted,) from

9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

For the purpose of receiving the Poll Tax ordered by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, passed April 26, 1889, as provided in Chapter 736, of the Public Laws of said State. Poll Tax Payers are therefore respectfully requested to call and pay the said tax during the time and at the place appointed.

Sec. 5 of said Act is as follows: If any person upon whom demand is made by the Collector of Taxes for the payment of said tax shall neglect or refuse to pay the tax assessed against him under the provisions of this Act, within five days after the date of such demand, then the Collector of Taxes shall, unless the said tax has been remitted as is herein provided, levy on the body of said person and commit him to the jail in the County of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs including cost of notice, provided the cost of said notice shall not exceed fifty cents, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

WILLIAM J. H. ALMAN,
11-2-1w Collector of Taxes.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Edwin G. Spooner (with Sarah W. Spooner in release of dower) to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated March 3, 1882, and recorded in Volume 14, pages 514 and 515, of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Newport in Rhode Island:

Said Savings Bank will sell at Public Auction, on the premises offered for sale on Monday, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at twelve o'clock noon, breach having been made in the condition of said Mortgage, all the right, title and interest which the said Edwin G. Spooner had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage and did thereby convey (with the inchoate right of dower of said Sarah) in or to that parcel of land in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, bounded Southeasterly on Broadway, Southwesterly on Oak street, Northwesterly on land now of William Stanley, and Northeasterly on land of Silas D. Pellitier; said parcel measuring about sixty-five feet on Broadway, and extending back about the same width for about one hundred and ten feet, be the same more or less, and being the same land conveyed by said Mortgage. And said Savings Bank hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
By WM. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
Newport, October 31st, 1889. 11-2-4w

NEW GOODS
Received Every Day
—AT—
146 THAMES STREET.

Fine Watch and Clock Repairing a Specialty
—BY—
D. L. CUMMINGS,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Registry Voters.

ALL PERSONS who will be entitled to vote in this city during 1890 by REGISTERING their names are reminded that in order to vote they must register IN PERSON at the City Clerk's Office before the close of the present year.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
November 1, 1889-7w City Clerk.

—BY—
THOS. BURLINGHAM,
Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street
AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and jobbing of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-12-1y

Court of Probate, City of Newport, November 18, A. D. 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of George B. Field, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN WEST,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor, named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, November 20, A. D. 1889.

EDWARD NEWTON, Guardian of the person and estate of

PATIENCE LANGLEY,

of full age, of said Newport, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said City, praying that his first and final account as Guardian of the estate of said Patience, presented with said petition, may be examined, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition and account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 9th day of December A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, November 20, A. D. 1889.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Guardian of the person and estate of

EDWARD HAZARD,

of full age, of Newport, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said city, praying that his first and final account as Guardian of the estate of said Edward, presented with said petition, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition and account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., November 11, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM F. CARR, Executor of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM CARR,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents his fourth account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Portsmouth on the 2d Monday, in December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered by the Court that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
11-23 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of EDWARD HAZARD, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS,
Newport, Nov. 23 1889. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of PATIENCE LANGLEY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to him.

EDWARD NEWTON,
Newport, November 23, 1889. Administrator.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport Administratrix on the estate of ELIZA MARSHALL, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

ELIZABETH C. TENNEY,
Administratrix.
Newport, November 23, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN A. BORDEN, late of Little Compton, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him.

ISAAC C. WILBOUR,
Administrator.
Little Compton, R. I., November 18, 1889.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of JAMES F. FITZGERALD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1889 are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 16th day of December, 1889, the 17th day of February, 1890, and the 17th day of March, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the store of Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

CONSTANT SMITH,
PATRICK H. HORGAN, } Comm'rs.
MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
11-16

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I was duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of DARIUS D. BUFFUM, on the sixteenth day of September, 1889, by the Court of Probate of the Town of Middletown, R. I.

GEORGE A. BUFFUM.
11-16

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of AIMEE S. MASON, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARIA H. MASON,
Newport, 11-1, 1889. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been duly appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN W. HENDRICK, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto are to make payment to the subscriber.

FELIX A. PECKHAM,
Administrator.
Middletown, November 9, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been duly appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of SARAH W. HENDRICK, late of said Middletown, deceased, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them and those indebted thereto are to make payment to the subscriber.

FELIX A. PECKHAM,
Administrator.
Middletown, R. I., November 9, 1889.